

OFFICIAL
GUIDE
TO THE
COTTON STATES
AND
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION.

THE ONLY

AUTHORIZED EDITION

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Cotton States & International Exposition Company.

Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A. Sept 18th to Dec 31st 1895.

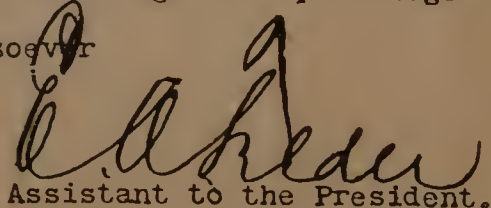
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Assistant to the President.

OFFICIAL GUIDE

TO THE

COTTON STATES

AND

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

HELD AT

ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 18 TO DECEMBER 31, 1895

CONTAINING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS, BUILDINGS
AND NOTABLE EXHIBITS. ALSO A BRIEF HISTORY OF
THE ORIGIN, OBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE EXPOSITION, AND

**A mass of general information, respecting all features of the
Exposition, of interest to the public and
assistance to the visitor.**

ILLUSTRATED.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION COMPANY.

COMPILED BY P. S. DODGE.

[SECOND EDITION.]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
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PREFACE.

The inconveniences to the stranger attending a visit to a large city, where large numbers of people are assembled on a special occasion is fully realized only by those who have experienced them. They are numerous and annoying, and sometimes more serious.

To avoid these and make the visit of all to the Exposition as agreeable as possible, the Exposition Company and city officials have taken every precaution and made every possible arrangement. The employees of the company are selected with the utmost care, and are well organized and instructed in their duties, among which are to be attentive, accommodating, courteous, and polite to visitors on all occasions and under all circumstances.

The authorities have striven to foresee all of the needs and difficulties of their guests and provide for them in advance. It is only left for the visitor to inform himself of these provisions and avail himself of them to make his visit both pleasant and profitable.

One of the most important of these provisions is the "Official Guide," in which all of these provisions are believed to be fully set forth, and the publishers submit it with the hope that it will be found a safe and reliable companion during your visit at the Exposition, and a cherished souvenir when the Cotton States and International Exposition shall be a thing of the past.

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SPECIAL DAYS.

PROGRAMME.

September 18th.—Opening Day.

The exercises for the opening day will be held at 1:30 P. M. in the Auditorium. The full programme for the exercises at the grounds is as follows :

“Salute to Atlanta”—composed for the occasion by Victor Herbert—Gilmore’s Band

Prayer—Bishop C. K. Nelson.

Address—President C. A. Collier.

Address on Behalf of Women—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Women’s Board.

Music, Chimes—“Columbia.”

Address, Presentation of the Negro Exhibit—Professor Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of the State—Governor Atkinson.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of the City—Mayor Porter King.

Music—Gilmore’s Band.

Exposition Oration—Hon. Emory Speer.

Music—Gilmore’s Band.

Pressing of the button which starts the machinery by President Cleveland, at Gray Gables.

Benediction—Bishop Becker.

National Salute.

September 19th.—Georgia Editors’ Day; Opening of Woman’s Building.

September 21st.—Blue and Gray Day, and Kansas City (Mo.) Day.

September 25th.—Kentucky Press Association.

September 26th, 27th, and 28th.—Concerts by Women.

October 1st.—Missouri Press Association; Southern Mining Convention; Texas Press Association.

October 2d.—Georgia Bar Association; Southern Mining Convention; Minnesota Day; Minnesota Press Association.

October 3d.—Georgia Bar Association; South Carolina Press Association; Concerts by Women.

October 4th.—Georgia Bar Association; South Carolina Press Association.

October 7th.—National Irrigation Congress; North Carolina and Tennessee Day; National Council of Women.

October 8th.—National Irrigation Congress; National Council of Women.

October 9th.—Chicago Day, subject to change; National Irrigation Congress; National Council of Women.

October 10th.—Farmers' National Congress; Woman's National Council; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Virginia Press Association; Alabama Press Association.

October 11th.—Farmers' National Congress; Woman's National Council; Virginia Press Association.

October 12th.—Farmers' National Congress; Woman's National Council.

October 14th.—Farmers' National Congress; King's Daughters.

October 15th.—Mothers' and Children's Day; Farmers' National Congress.

October 16th.—Woman's National Council; Bankers' Association of America; Maryland Day; National Editorial Association; Baltimore Day; Hospitals and Charities Association; North Carolina Editorial Association.

October 17th.—Road Parliament; Woman's Suffragists.

October 18th.—Commercial Travelers' Day; Daughters of the Revolution; Road Parliament.

October 19th.—Virginia Day ; Daughters of the Revolution.

October 21st.—Connecticut Day.

October 22d.—Georgia Association of Manufacturers ; Kentucky Woman's Day, and World's Fair Lady Managers.

October 23d.—President's Day ; New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

October 24th.—City of Washington Day ; Women's National Press Association ; Georgia Association of Manufacturers.

October 25th.—South and West Grain and Trade Congress ; Georgia Association of Manufacturers ; Women's National Press Association.

October 26th.—Educational Congress.

October 28th.—Educational Congress ; Plant System Day.

October 29th.—Educational Congress ; Montgomery (Ala.) Day.

October 30th.—Educational Congress ; National Association Household Economics ; Arkansas Press Association.

October 31st.—Educational Congress ; National Association Household Economics ; South Carolina Press Association ; Little Rock Day.

November 1st.—Educational Congress ; Louisiana Day ; Women's Federation of Clubs.

November 2d.—Women's Federation of Clubs ; Educational Congress.

November 4th.—Society for Advancement of Women ; Educational Congress.

November 5th.—Woman's Christian Temperance Union ; Educational Congress ; Savannah Day.

November 6th.—New England Woman's Press Association ; Educational Congress ; Kentucky Day.

November 7th.—Cox College Day ; Vermont and New Hampshire Day ; Educational Congress.

November 8th.—Daughters of the Confederacy ; Educational Congress.

November 9th.—Delaware Day ; Educational Congress ; Daughters of the Confederacy.

November 11th.—Indiana Day.

November 12th.—Georgia Day ; Grady Day.

November 13th.—International League of Press Clubs.

November 14th.—Pennsylvania Day ; National Industrial Press Association.

November 15th.—National Industrial Press Association ; Massachusetts Day.

November 16th.—Kentucky Colonial Day.

November 18th.—Baptist Women's Council.

November 19th.—New Century Club.

November 20th.—Letter Carriers' Day.

November 21st —

November 23d.—Catholic Authors' Day.

November 25th.—New York Day.

November 26th.—Irish Industries ; Dramatic Congress.

November 27th.—Dramatic Congress.

November 28th.—South Carolina Day.

November 29th.—Lucy Cobb Institute ; Library Day.

November 30th.—Library Day

December 1st.—North Dakota Press Association.

December 2d --Poetess Day.

December 3d.—National Brick Makers' Association ; Rhode Island Day.

December 4th --National Brick Makers' Association ; Bee Keepers

December 5th.—National Brick Makers' Association ; Cha-tauqua Circle.

December 6th.—Concerts by Women.

December 10th.—Woodmen of the World ; Professional Women

December 11th.—Woodmen of the World.

December 12th.—National Labor Day ; Concerts by Women.

December 13th to 15th, inclusive.—Congress on Africa.

December 26th.—International Folk Lore Association.

December 28th —“ *S A E* Day:”

December 30th.—International Folk Lore Association.

EXPOSITION.

Origin of the Exposition.

Exposition has followed Exposition as decade has followed decade. While all thought the climax had been reached as each exhibition closed, it has been discovered that the march of human progress is ever onward. Each preceding effort has been uniformly eclipsed by that which followed. There is no cause to think the verdict of history will now be reversed. On the contrary, the Cotton States and International Exposition will shine as the brightest star of the constellation until another comes to claim the honors.

Col. Wm. A. Hemphill is credited with being the originator of this stupendous enterprise, and is one of the most ardent and active among its many enthusiastic promoters. After long and careful deliberation, accompanied by many misgivings, he confided his vision (for such he seems to have feared it might be regarded by others) to a few of his brethren of the press on Christmas day, 1893. To his great relief and satisfaction, his proposition met with favor. The press took it up at once with unanimity, and presented the idea to the public, by whom it was received as a magnificent gift, suited to the season. Approval and encouragement came from every quarter; the general acclamation was, Amen!

Public meetings were held, a temporary organization was effected, proper committees appointed, and a popular subscription started. All was enthusiasm and activity from the start.

Objects of the Exposition.

The original idea, as to the object and scope, gradually broadened until a Cotton States and International Exposition, to be opened on September 18th and closed December 31st, 1895, was decided upon, and the world invited to participate; the prime object being to cultivate closer trade relations with South, Central, and Latin American republics.

To clearly state the object and necessity for holding this great Exposition, we cannot do better than quote from an article from the pen of Mr. Clark Howell, published in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews*. On this subject, Mr. Howell says :

“ The movement for an increase of foreign trade, which springs from necessity, has been stimulated by recent information, showing the extent to which American products have been manufactured abroad, and resold in other foreign countries. For instance, England sold to Japan in a year, \$17,000,000 worth of goods, and of this amount \$14,000,000 consisted of cotton goods. Almost every pound of this came from the Southern States, but comparatively a small proportion of the \$14,000,000 was paid to the Southern States for the cotton, four-ounce goods having been sold to Japan for as much per yard as England paid us per pound for cotton. This shows what the South could do to add to the profits of the cotton crop if the whole of it was manufactured in the neighborhood of the cotton fields. In view of these facts, an important movement by New England cotton spinners has developed within the past few months for the erection of extensive cotton mills in Georgia and other Southern States. Every week brings the news of some new enterprise of this kind, and if the present rate of investment is continued the bulk of cotton spinning and

weaving will soon be done in the Southern States. This prospect has suggested the opportunity for a new conquest in the markets of South America, where Great Britain has, up to this date, held sway in the sale of cotton goods—the line which we should have monopolized.

“The United States is the largest customer for the products of Latin America, but Latin America buys much less from this country than of Great Britain or France. The hand-book of American republics, issued by the bureau operated in connection with the State Department at Washington, gives a compilation of the exports of the Latin American countries by destinations, and of the imports by sources, as follows :

““ EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY DESTINATIONS.

United States	\$207,384,389
United Kingdom	89,484,508
France	127,015,687
Germany	86,513,714
Spain	15,425,278
Italy	6,093,294
Belgium	44,604,167
Total	<hr/> \$576,521,037

““ IMPORTS INTO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY SOURCES.

United States	\$ 90,804,640
United Kingdom	177,241,778
France	109,952,100
Germany	52,237,906
Spain	28,774,150
Italy	13,649,925
Belgium	33,209,666
Total	<hr/> \$505,868,165



ELECTRICITY BUILDING.



ALABAMA BUILDING.

“ Thus it will be seen that while this country buys more than a third of the surplus products of Latin America, it sells those countries little more than a sixth of what they buy. We are their best customer, but we come in third for their patronage. England sells them nearly twice as much, and France a fifth more, though we buy about as much of Latin America as England and France together. This is an unnatural condition. It is to the interest of these countries to trade with those who trade with them.

“ ‘ One good turn deserves another,’ is a principle as good in international trade as it is in the every-day life of individuals, and when unnatural or artificial conditions prevent or delay such reciprocity of trade, it tends to assert itself in spite of those obstacles. A tendency in this direction is clearly traceable in the growth of imports into Latin America.

“ The export of breadstuffs from the United States to Latin America grew from \$10,501,066 in 1870 to \$17,407,693 in 1891. The total exports from the United States to Latin America in 1885 were only \$61,787,949. In 1891 they were \$87,879,124, and in 1892, \$90,804,640. These figures cover the trade of twenty-seven countries. Each of these, excepting four, show an increase of imports from the United States. These are the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, which bought fewer goods on account of the financial depression; Colombia, whose purchasing power was decreased by the stoppage of work on the Panama Canal, and Ecuador, which suffered from a failure of the cocoa crop.

“ These figures are especially encouraging when the extent of the field and the magnitude of the opportunity are considered. With an area of more than eight million square miles and a population of sixty millions, Latin America,

with trade relations inviting her people here, should furnish the most liberal patron of American manufacturers. In spite of the great opportunity shown by the above statistics, there has been comparatively slow progress in the increase of trade between South American countries and the United States."

The Exposition Company.

Once started, the project of holding a great exposition moved so rapidly that the first week of 1894 saw it take permanent form. A company was organized with two hundred thousand dollars capital and a charter was obtained from the State of Georgia. The officers of the company, the organization of the various departments, and committees are given elsewhere.

The city of Atlanta, as a corporate body, contributed \$75,000, fire and police protection, and water supply to the enterprise. Fulton county contributed \$75,000; the several railroads centering at Atlanta contributed an aggregate of \$50,000 and guaranteed low freight and passenger rates.

Commissioners to other States and foreign countries were appointed and entered actively upon the work of interesting the other States and American, European, and Asiatic Nations.

Recognition of the United States Government was secured and an appropriation of \$200,000 obtained for the purpose of constructing buildings and making an exhibit. Georgia appropriated \$20,000 for the same purpose. Various other States followed the example of the National Government. Numerous foreign nations also recognized the importance of the enterprise, and appropriated money, appointed commissioners, and made other arrangements to accept Atlanta's invitation and participate in the Expo-

sition; to what extent will fully appear in subsequent pages of this book. The support has been enthusiastic, liberal, and active on every hand.

The wonderful success with which the promoters of the enterprise met is shown by the world-wide area from which the exhibits came, and the various magnificent buildings erected to house them. The response has been far beyond the most sanguine expectations. This Exposition has never had an equal among International Expositions, with the single exception of the Columbian Exposition, on which the whole energies of the greatest nation of the world, supplemented by the energies of one of the greatest cities, were concentrated.

The company's charter makes ample provision for the government of the Exposition. This duty falls directly upon the Executive Committee, but the labor is divided up among the various committees and department heads, who share the burden. The organization is complete and perfect, and everything "moves like clock-work."

Departments and Department Chiefs.

The Exposition is divided into seventeen general departments, each fully organized and equipped for that portion of the work specially committed to its charge. The work has been carried on under the special direction of the Chiefs of Departments, who have worked with untiring energy and zeal. The full measure of their success will become apparent as the reader studies these pages and views the exhibits that have come from every country and every clime.

The Departments and Department Chiefs are as follows:

Executive.—C. A. Collier, President and Director-General, Atlanta, Ga.

Transportation.—E. L. Tyler, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Admissions and Concessions.—E. A. Felder, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Publicity and Promotion.—W. G. Cooper, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Machinery.—J. H. Allen, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Electricity.—H. M. Atkinson, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Agricultural.—J. R. Wylie, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Live Stock.—H. L. Wilson, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactures.—E. P. Chamberlin, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Forestry.—B. E. Fernow, Chief, Washington, D. C.

Public Comfort.—Alex. W. Smith, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Education.—W. J. Northen, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Minerals.—David T. Day, Chief, Washington, D. C.

Woman's.—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President Woman's Board, Atlanta, Ga.

Negro.—I. Garland Penn, Chief, Lynchburg, Va.

Fine Arts.—Horace Bradley, Chief, New York, N. Y.

Exposition Grounds.

The grounds are located north of the city of Atlanta, two miles from the Union Passenger Depot, and were formerly known as Piedmont Park. They were acquired early in 1894, by a lease, of the Piedmont Park Co., for a nominal sum, with the privilege of purchase within a given time at a stated price, and will probably pass to the Exposition Company or to the city of Atlanta before the option expires. The latter "is a consummation devoutly wished for" by Atlantians.

The Exposition is reached from the city by electric car lines and the Southern Railway, furnishing ample and cheap means of conveyance to and from the grounds. For carriages, the fine pavements of Peachtree and Jackson streets furnish easy and agreeable approaches.

The improvements, aside from buildings, have cost the Exposition Company the snug sum of \$2,000,000.

Before reaching the Exposition the visitor should have a fair general knowledge of the grounds to enable him to economize time and yet see the various exhibits and attractions to advantage. Those who may not attend, will fully appreciate a clear word picture from which they can see, in their mind's eye, one of the most picturesque spots that the art of the landscape gardener, supplementing the work of nature, has ever produced.

For the two purposes we offer the reader, in connection with a map of grounds found elsewhere, such a description.

Let the reader go with us to the Fine Arts building and take a seat on the steps in front of the great portico, where we can view the landscape at our ease.

At first the eye involuntarily wanders at considerable distance to the south, east and west (the north is at our backs) and takes in the general surroundings.

We behold a beautiful undulating country, with shady dells and wooded hills rising one above another on every hand.

After drinking in the beauties of the natural surroundings, the range of vision is narrowed down and the eye becomes fixed upon the 189 acres within the Exposition gates, when an ideal picture of harmony and beauty bursts upon the view.

Our point of observation is the highest on the grounds and gives us an unobstructed view of nearly all the Exposition buildings and grounds, spread out before us like a grand pano-



rama. The scene is a great amphitheater, in the production of which nature and art have vied with each other, and finally combined their efforts to please and make glad the heart of the spectator.

Fifty feet below us is the Plaza, the elevation of which we will take as the basis of our comparative heights. It is a level piece of ground, bounded by a broad walk-way, oblong in form, a half mile in circumference.



The grounds within are divided by wide walks, paved with crushed limestone, into ten parts of different shapes and sizes, all of which are covered with green sward, and ornamented with various kinds of plants, shrubs and evergreens. The various shades of green and golden yellow combine with the gray paving of the walk-ways and the silver of the great fountain, ever playing in the center of the Plaza, producing a very agreeable and striking effect. We look upon the scene with growing admiration, and, having taken a general view of the grounds and surroundings, we cannot resist the temptation to go down by the great fountain in the midst of this lovely scene to

make further observations.

Having now changed our position, all other points will be described from our new location by the Plaza fountain.

To the west of us, and twelve feet above, stands the Auditorium, the Agricultural and Georgia State buildings. The ascent is made either by the gentle slope of the walk-way, or up a terrace by broad, easy steps bounded by balustrades of rustic rock masonry.

Further to the west is the main entrance and the Administration building (at the foot of Fourteenth street), the Pennsylvania building to the right of the latter, and the Fire building near by, all twenty-eight feet above us. Skirting the Plaza on the south, and twelve feet below it, is a broad walk-way, just beyond which reposes beautiful Clara Meer, whose placid surface is twenty-five feet below us. Clara Meer covers thirteen acres, and her greatest depth is twenty-five feet. In form the lake reminds us of an immense Christmas stocking, with the toe pointing to the west and the leg northward, slightly contracted at the ankle, where the bridge spans it. At the instep plays a magnificent electric fountain. The location of this is the best that could have been obtained. It can be seen from almost any point. No more beautiful effects can be produced by the contrivance of man than by this electric fountain that glitters over beautiful Clara Meer like a rainbow of the night. The water presents the appearance of a mass of gorgeous flowers rising to a height of one hundred and fifty feet and rapidly changing their colors as they fall. The central part of this mass is a mammoth geyser, a stream of water emitted from a two-inch pipe and descending in a spray around the fountain. Around it are placed wheat sheaves, ring curtains, rings of geysers, oscillators, large and small paraboli, and a mist bank. All of these will be formed by the arrangement of the water-pipes. The mist-bank is an entirely new effect in hydraulics. It envelopes the fountain in a dense mist of spray, illuminated with colored lights in endless combinations.



The effects of the playing lights reflected on the bosom of the lake are unique

On the bosom of the lake gaily bedecked gondolas, electric launches, and other craft flit here and there. Clara Meer is entirely surrounded by a broad walk-way three feet above the water at the lowest point, and thirteen at the highest.

To the south of Clara Meer, across the walk-way, thirteen feet above the water line, is the Machinery building, west of which, twenty-one feet above the lake, is the Mineral and Forestry building, with its bold lines clothed with a natural coat of bark.

South of the Machinery and Mineral and Forestry buildings, are the Midway Heights, thirty-five to fifty-one feet above the surface of the lake.

Clara Meer and the Plaza are surrounded by a broad walk, varying in height from twenty-three feet below to twenty-eight feet above the Plaza, about which the various buildings are so grouped as to lend the architect's skill to heighten the effects of the landscape gardener's work, all facing

the observer at the Plaza fountain as he turns from point to point.

Directly east of the Machinery building stands the Georgia Manufacturers' building; south and a little east of this is the Negro building. Across the lake and east from the Plaza fountain, and north of the Georgia Manufacturers' building, is the Transportation building, north of which stands Electricity building, all of which are twenty-three feet below the observer.

Between the observer and the Electricity building, half way between the Plaza and the lake, stands the Woman's building,



ten feet below the Plaza and fifteen feet above the lake, in front of which plays a beautiful fountain. North of this, thirty feet above the lake, stands the Manufacturer's building, reached from the eastward by terrace steps, and from the walk-way level at other points.

North of the Plaza stands the United States Government building, the Chinese Tower, and Fine Arts Building, fifty feet above and overlooking the entire grounds--a most appropriate site. A rise of fifty feet is made in two hundred feet horizontal, and the engineer's skill was taxed not a little to make it, preserve the harmony, and at the same time consult the convenience of the visitor; all of which he accomplished in a very skillful and satisfactory manner by a succession of terraces and levels.

The first level and walk-way is twenty-two feet, the second level thirty feet, the third level forty feet, and the fourth level and walk-way fifty feet above the Plaza. These several levels are reached by numerous easy flights of steps in different directions, all of which are bordered by massive balustrades of rustic rock masonry. The Newel posts of these balustrades, as well as those of like construction in various parts of the grounds, and they are numerous, serve as pedestals for bronze, terra-cotta and other statuary and vases for plants and shrubs, and also for electric light supports. The numerous terrace slopes, found on every hand, are clothed with grass and running vines of sweet scented, ever-blooming, white and yellow honeysuckles. The bold lines, appropriate coloring, massive proportions and arrangement of the buildings; the placing of statuary, fountains



and vases; the location and outlines of parks and lakes; the graceful grass and vine-covered terraces, all combine to produce a most superb effect.

A complete water system, with three miles of water mains, furnishes an abundant supply of cool water for all purposes. A model electric light plant banishes night. Ample and convenient provision is made for the public comfort while a complete system of sewers, four and a half miles in extent, and other methods, guarantee perfect sanitary conditions.

While pointing out the main features of the landscape we have passed over many minor details which the visitor will find agreeable and interesting.

East of the Plaza and near the Woman's Building is a semi-circular stone terrace which cannot fail to attract attention. It is one of the most attractive pieces of work on the grounds. Its capacious level bounded by rustic rock railings, that merge into balustrades flanking the broad steps, with pedestals at convenient intervals supporting statuary, vases, etc., combine to produce a symmetrical and beautiful structure.



Architecture.

The main buildings of the Exposition were designed by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, Supervising Architect, with the following exceptions:

The Fine Arts Building, designed by Mr. Walter T. Downing, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Woman's Building, designed by Miss Elise Mercer, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and the United

States Government Building, designed by Mr. Charles S. Kemper, one of the government architects.

It was the aim of Mr. Gilbert to secure architectural effects entirely by constructional outlines and the omission of any gaudy detail work. The general motive adopted



was that of the early Romanesque and while each building bears a family likeness, so to speak, to the general design adopted, it shows an individuality appropriate to the purpose for which it was erected, thus affording variety as well as harmony in the group. The United States Government Building is in harmony with this plan, which was also followed in the other structures and while the Fine Arts and the Woman's Buildings may be called classical-colonial, their general

outlines have been made to blend with Mr. Gilbert's suggestions.

The main buildings are constructed of Georgia pine. Heavy two-inch planking forms the base line to a height of about twelve feet, and yellow pine shingles cover the entire sides and roofs, broken only by band moulds of constructional work. The buildings are practically perma-

nent, resting upon masonry foundations. The shingles of the sides are covered with "creosote" stain of a dark silvery gray and the roofs are stained moss green with the trimmings and moulding a dull white. This color scheme and style of architecture is observed throughout all the buildings, with four exceptions, and is most effective in combination with the luxuriance of the surrounding foliage and the general contour of the site which contains 189 acres, differing in height at various points many feet.

The coats-of-arms of the United States Government, the Seal of the Exposition Company, the City of Atlanta, and the eleven Cotton States modeled in staff are used in connection with exterior designs.



Classification of Main Buildings.

It is not our purpose to go into details in this connection, but to point out, in a general way, what lines of exhibits the visitor may find in any particular building ; or, if he seeks some particular line of exhibits, to indicate in what building the object of his search is on display. Also to designate where the Exposition officials may be found should he have occasion to see them on business of any kind. To better serve the purpose above indicated the various buildings are arranged alphabetically rather than in successive order from any point.

Administration.—As the name suggests, this building is used for general administration offices. Here the visitor can find any particular official with whom he may have business, or readily ascertain its whereabouts.

Auditorium.—The body of this building is a grand amphitheatre devoted to entertainment purposes. The express, telegraph, postoffice, and police headquarters occupy portions of the Auditorium.

Agricultural.—Here may be found exhibits of all, or most, of the agricultural and horticultural products and appliances.

Electricity.—This new industry now takes on individuality for the second time in the history of expositions and in the large and elegant building, erected expressly for it, this juvenile industrial giant displays all his magnificent proportions to better advantage than ever before. Here are shown the tiny truths given to the world by Franklin and Morse which, in the hands of the wizards of later days, have become the levers that move and light the world.

Fire.—In this building the visitor will find an exhibit of the most modern appliances and methods devoted to that humane object, the preservation of life and property from destruction.

Fine Arts.—This veritable palace is devoted to a display of the works of art from all quarters of the globe. Here the lover of the beautiful and artistic may revel in satisfaction.

Woman's.—Here are displayed all those branches of industrial advancement in which woman has become especially prominent. The range, however, is wide, covering literature, music, science, and art, not the least of which is the art of home-making.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.—This building contains the finished product of the various manufacturing processes that carry the lamp of human progress.

Machinery.—The whole mechanical world seems to be assembled in miniature in this building. Here is a grand exhibition of machinery and manufacturing processes from the raw material to the finished product. The ingenuity of the inventor and skill of the mechanic are shown in all their varied phases.

Georgia Manufactures.—In this building are grouped exhibits showing the progress and extent of the manufacturing industries of Georgia. Many are the surprises that here await the visitors from other States or countries. The Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has put its best foot forward and left nothing undone.

Transportation.—This building contains specimens of all vehicles used in transportation, from the bicycle to the locomotive. While the present predominates, the past is there for comparison.

Negro.—This is the first instance in the history of ex-

positions where a building has been especially devoted to the Negro race. Here are shown the results of the efforts of the race in the arts of civilization and educational advancement. The effect is all the greater because of the comparison of the past with the present and the illustration of the race's progress step by step. Few will find the exhibits in this building uninteresting or regret the time spent there.

Minerals and Forestry.—Here the product of the mine and forest are shown in all their forms. The miner and woodsman will find those things familiar to him, and in which he is possibly most interested.

United States Government.—In this building most of the varied exhibits of the general government are housed. In many respects the exhibit is novel and excels any former exhibit. The relics of historic interest are numerous, and instructive when viewed in connection with modern methods and appliances. The visitor will tarry long here.

Administration Building.

At the foot of Fourteenth street, the terminus of the Peach-tree street car line, is located the main entrance gateway, which is combined with the Administration building. This building is 48 feet in width by 132 feet in length; total height 31 feet 6 inches; the height of body of main building being 44 feet to the top of battlement. The main tower or dome is 78 feet 6 inches high, 19 feet at the base and surmounted by a flag staff 32 feet in height. There are several other towers on the building ranging from 28 to 43 feet in height. The main entrance is located in the center of the building, flanked on either side by exit gates and turnstiles. The area of main floor is 6,336 square feet. The building cost \$8,178. The material used in construction is blended together in such an attractive manner as to immediately catch the visitor's eye. The composite design



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING COMBINING MAIN ENTRANCE.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



MACHINERY HALL.

adopted for the main entrance gateway and this building combines a reproduction of portions of the famous Blarney Castle in Ireland, Tower of London, Warwick Castle in England, the Rheinstein in Germany, and the famous St. Michaels on the coast of Brittany in France. Over the entrance archway is a frowning iron spiked portcullis. The deeply imbedded windows and loopholes, the castellated turrets and battlements represent the rough hewn stone and the primitive construction of mediaeval days. Old fashioned quarried, leaded glass is used for all the windows in this building and every detail is carried out in harmony with the general antique design.

The building is given up entirely to offices for the various branches of the administration department, where visitors can obtain the information they desire from the official in charge of the department to which their business naturally belongs. The first floor is used by the various officials of the department of concessions and admissions. On the second floor the offices of the president and the director-general and his assistants may be found. The finance committee also has rooms on this floor. The apartments are neat, roomy and conveniently arranged for the uses made of them.

The partitions and walls are lath and plaster and the finish in natural woods. The outer walls of the building are covered with staff and ornamented with relief figures and patterns in harmony with the general design.

Auditorium.

Directly east from the Administration Building is located the Auditorium, 104 feet in width by 194 feet in length, and 42 feet high; height of body of main building being 241 feet. The base of the main tower is 54 feet square, and its height 74 feet. The two corner towers are 19 feet square at base, and 66 feet high. Construction is of wood, iron and glass, with staff of ornamental work. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It



BRADFORD L. GILBERT
ARCHITECT
N.Y. BOSTON. CHICAGO. ATLANTA.

Am. Br. N. O. Co. N.Y.

AUDITORIUM.

has an amphitheatre arrangement of floor and seating capacity for 3,000 people. Cost, \$13,500.

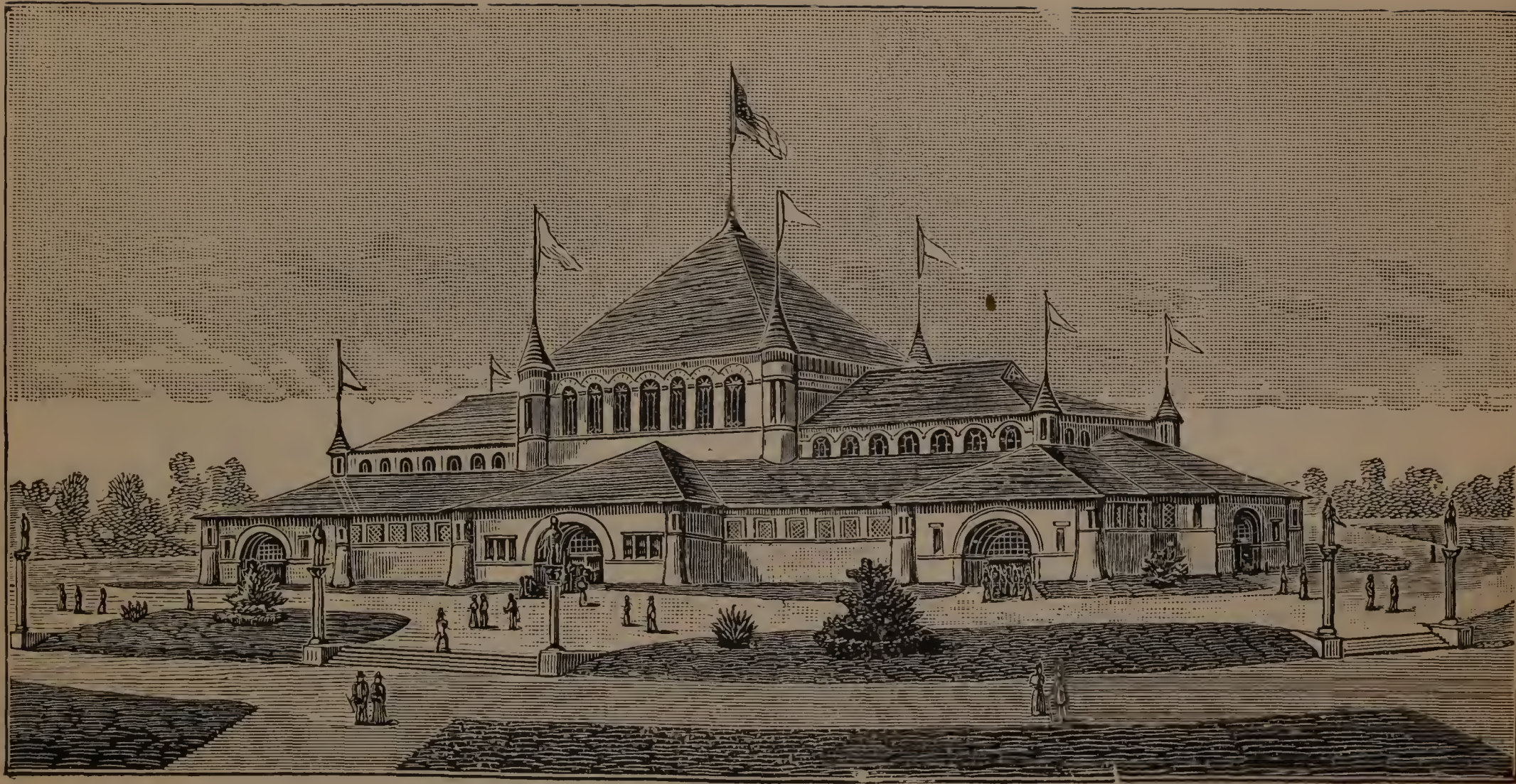
Café and restaurant accommodations are provided for and a special feature is the setting aside of large private boxes for parties or the entertainment of distinguished guests. The police department and express offices also occupy a portion of this building.

The location is an excellent one, fronting east on the Plaza. The building is utilized for a variety of purposes. Lectures, musical entertainments, receptions and convention hall. Its acoustic properties are scientifically accurate, and the building is large, commodious and airy. The music dias stands at the east end of the building, and along the sides cafés open into the main hall, arranged so that people seated at the tables have a full view of the music dias, and can hear everything that is going on. The exterior is highly ornamented with bas-relief designs.

Agricultural Building.

Directly to the south and right of the main entrance, is the Agricultural Building, 160 feet wide by 305 feet in length, and 108 feet in height. Height of body of main building is 64 feet. There are four towers at the principal corners and one at either corner of the clear stories. The building is constructed of wood, iron and glass. Main floor area is 48,800 square feet. Cost \$17,000.

At a distance this building is suggestive of a great pyramid. The six entrances are protected by arched porticos and vestibules. The outer walls are of shingles stained gray, with white trimmings, giving a light effect. The roof is stained moss green, pursuant to the general color scheme. There is no outward ornamentation, but an agreeable architectural effect is secured by broken lines



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

harmoniously disposed. The building stands on a high terrace which adds materially to its appearance when viewed from the east or south. The structure is really imposing for a one-story building. It has been the design of the Exposition management, from the first, to leave nothing undone that would tend to give the subject of agriculture the position it is justly entitled to in all great expositions. As agricultural products, natural or manufactured, form about 90 per cent. of the country's exports, it might well be supposed to be of first importance—a claim fully recognized by the Cotton States and International Exposition. That such is the fact seems demonstrated by the magnificent building and other provisions made for the exhibit.

There has been a wonderful growth in the importance of this industry within the last few years. Only recently the subject has become one of the principal departments in the government and its Chief has been elevated to a place in the President's cabinet.

Nearly all of the States maintain fine educational institutions devoted exclusively to agricultural progress, and experimental stations under the management of experts appointed by the general government. The objects of these stations is to make careful tests of soil, climate, and all conditions affecting the growth of different products. The subject of irrigation has received a great deal of attention from both the general and State governments, and important results have followed the investigations along that line. Large tracts of arid land have been brought under cultivation and made productive by this process within the last few years.

In this department most of the Southern States have made a special effort to demonstrate the progress made by their section in this industry. Their efforts seem to have

been crowned with signal success. The Northern and Western States are not behind. Their products and methods were never shown to better advantage. A large number of foreign countries are also admirably represented in this department. Among these are Mexico, Guatamala, Venezuela, Argentine Republic. Here are assembled the best results obtained by intelligent thought, systematic effort, and the scientific discoveries in agriculture and kindred industries.

Aisles leading from the four main entrances cross in the center of the building dividing the floor space into quarters. These aisles are again crossed by others near the sides and ends. The building is thus divided into sections lettered from A to N, in a conspicuous manner. The aisles are ten feet in width and afford ample passage room for visitors. They are lined on either side by beautifully constructed and ornamented pavilions and booths with their exhibits. On entering the building at the center of the front façade and turning to the right, the visitor finds himself in the midst of the collective exhibits of the States of Arkansas and Florida, to which most of this quarter of the building (section B K and C) is given up. Arkansas occupies 5,010 feet, and Florida 3,780 feet of space. The booths are decorated with cotton on black background, with varicolored bunting draped ceilings. The designs are very appropriate and the effect is beautiful.

The decorations consist of the various parts of corn and the other cereals. They are blended in a wonderful harmony of color and make many unique designs. The variety of grains, grasses, and parts of corn used is wonderful. Many whole ears of corn are split, sawed in two lengthwise, and nailed upon boards. In this exhibit the decorative possibilities have been most fully realized, and have

taken the most delicate form. A prominent feature are pictures wrought wholly in cereals, which in design, execution, and color, are close rivals of the expert artist's brush. Cotton is also considerably used, with strikingly good effect.

Continuing along the same aisle, across the central aisle to the opposite side of the floor, the collective exhibits of the States of Louisiana and South Carolina are reached. The former occupies 5,097 feet and the latter 3,960 feet of space. They occupy sections D M and E on either side of the aisles. Here the varied products of these States are appropriately grouped so as to be shown to best advantage. The decorative designs form an interesting feature, and attract especial notice as the visitor lingers to view the things peculiar to the soil and climate of these widely separated sections of the country. Proceeding in the same direction across the central transverse aisle, section F is at your right and K at your left. The first exhibit on your right is that of Walter Baker & Co., who show a fine collection of chocolate, cocoa, and preparations of the same. The next is an extensive display of chewing tobacco, occupying 354 feet, made by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of North Carolina, and an exhibit of manufactured tobacco by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, of North Carolina. The next is that of Vatterlein Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., consisting of a line of cigars of their manufacture. Near the last exhibit is a display of cigars and leaf tobacco made by Cuesta, Ballard & Co., of Tampa, Fla. Next on the same side is an exhibit of the water from the famous Lithia Springs, S. C., made by Harris Lithia Water Company.

That part of section L just across the aisle from the exhibit just considered, and fronting section G, is an extensive exhibit of cottolene by N. K. Fairbank & Co. of

Chicago, occupying 952 feet. Next beyond the cottolene exhibit is an exhibit of canned and prepared meats and fruits by Curtis Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Next adjoining this exhibit is an extensive collection of beans and similar products, exhibited by the Illinois Canning Company, occupying 255 feet. Just beyond this is the exhibit of the products of North Carolina made by the Seaboard Air-Line. This collection is very extensive, and important, as it illustrates, in part, the resources of that State. The exhibit occupies one-half of sections L and J, being on both sides of the central longitudinal aisle and abutting on the central transverse aisle.

On the central longitudinal aisle, between the Cottolene and North Carolina exhibits, the Pure Food Product Company of Chicago make a fine display of the products of cocoanut oil. Also an exhibit of pickles, etc., by J. H. Heins & Co. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Section N is the center of the building, and is occupied by an exhibit of potash, etc., made by the German Kali Works of New York.

Section G is at the south end of the building. Here will be found an interesting collection of sugar-cured meats by The John C. Rath Packing Company of Cincinnati, and ginger ale by the Keystone Jamaica Ginger Ale Company, also of Cincinnati. The Hammond Packing Company of South Omaha have an extensive and varied exhibit of prepared meats, lard, extracts, oils, etc., in this section, occupying 420 feet space.

Section H is located in the southeast corner of the building, and is for the most part given up to baking powder, yeast, flavoring extracts, etc. The C. F. Sauer Company of Richmond, Va., have an extensive display of baking powder, glycerine, and flavoring extracts, occupying 180

feet of space. Fleischman & Co. of Cincinnati occupy the same amount of space with their yeast exhibit. Directly in the corner is the exhibit of the New York Condensed Milk Company, occupying 420 feet space. It consists of condensed milk and evaporated cream in cans, and condensed coffee. The W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Company of Cincinnati also make an exhibit of glycerine in this section. Here also will be found the Standard Oil Company's exhibit of petroleum oil products, which is varied and interesting. The space occupied is 420 feet.

In section J, facing the central longitudinal aisle, is the American Cereal Company's booth, occupying 810 feet of floor space. This booth is a handsome structure, artistically built and beautifully decorated. It was designed by Mr. Wm. Booth, the celebrated New York artist. The booth of N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago, is also a product of his skill. The exhibit is very extensive and interesting.

The southern portion of section J, facing the eastern longitudinal aisle, is occupied by an extensive exhibit of whisky and similar products. Peeple's Sons Company of Cincinnati exhibit whiskies, wines, etc.; the Live Oak Distilling Company of the same place, whiskies; Mellwood Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky., whisky in barrels. Between the whisky exhibits above mentioned and the Seaboard Air-Line exhibit is the exhibit of flour, etc., made by the Charles Tiedman Milling Company of Illinois.

In section A, opposite the similar exhibits in section J, Hiram Walker & Sons of Canada make a fine display of their celebrated whiskies, and S. Grabfelder & Co. display whiskies, wines, etc. A little farther along toward the main entrance is an exhibit of lager beer by the Mayer Brewing Company of New York, and similar exhibits by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, Mo., and the Moerlin Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

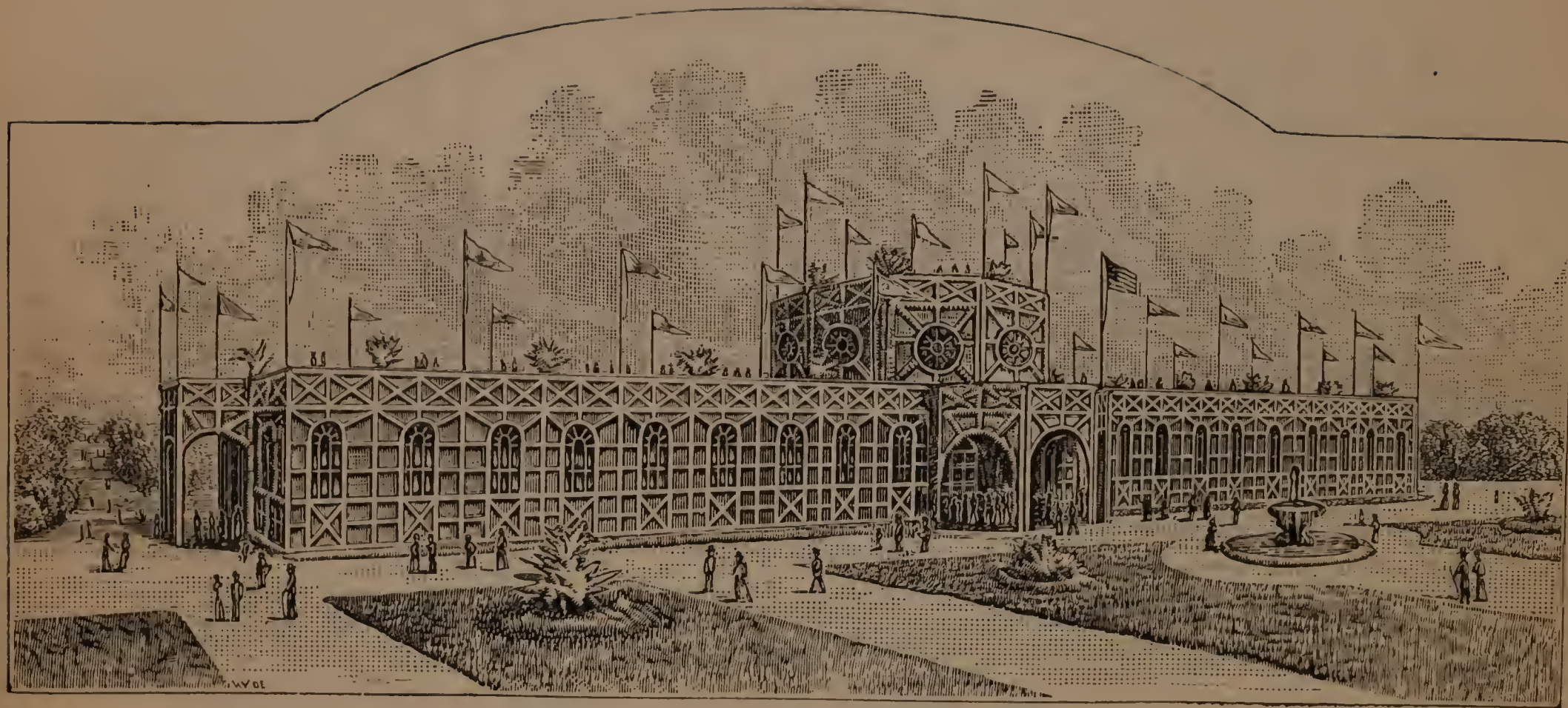
Minerals and Forestry Building.

To the south of the Agricultural Building, across "Clara Meer," at the west end of the lake the Minerals and Forestry Building is located. It is 110 feet in width, and 350 feet in length. The height of body of main building is 32 feet. There is a central octagonal turret 80 by 80 feet and 28 feet high, surmounted by a subturret 40 by 40 feet and 20 feet high. The building is constructed entirely of natural Southern woods, all of which are found in Georgia. These include the following varieties: Long-leaf yellow pine, hickory, scaly bark hickory, beech, black gum, poplar, sweet gum, willow, maple, iron wood, white oak, red oak, spanish oak, tupalo gum, black jack, ash, wild cherry, dog wood, cypress, and other woods. Wahoo and black wood bark are used to cover the outside of the building, between the structural timbers, the whole design being of rustic work.

The exhibits consist of a variety of forest products, in the shape of logs, and sections of trees, ornamental and fancy woods in veneers, as well as an extensive collection of minerals, all very effectively and beautifully arranged. The main floor area of 25,600 feet gives ample room for the exhibits.

The roof of the building is used as a complete roof garden, where all sorts of tropical plants and foliage are shown. Around the principal stairway there is a comprehensive exhibit of minerals. This building, perhaps the most unique in appearance, was erected at a cost of \$12,000.

The Government exhibit in this building is the most complete and comprehensive exhibition of the flora of the South ever gathered together. The Chief of the National Bureau of Forestry has charge of this exhibit, which covers 3,000 square feet in the center of the building. This



MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

exhibit is one of the most instructive lessons of the Exposition. All kinds of economically important trees and plants are shown, and methods of forest cultivation and preservation are practically illustrated. The different results obtained by good and bad forestry are illustrated by models, and one of the most instructive exhibits is a set of three models, representing a 160-acre farm in the hill lands of the South. The first shows how, by bad forest management, the farm has become gullied and silted over; the next shows how, with bush dams, terracing, sodding, etc., it may be recovered, and the third shows the farm restored by proper forestry to good condition. It is an object lesson of untold value.

The forest resources of the South are further shown by sections of wood, with botanical specimens, and descriptive labels of more than 180 different kinds of Southern trees. The lumber interests of the South are fully shown, and many illustrations show valuable trees which may be profitably introduced. Altogether the forestry display is one of the most comprehensive and interesting of the Government exhibits. Minerals, rocks, and ores are displayed with reference to their practical uses, and so as to illustrate particularly the geological resources of the Southern Appalachians. It is believed that this exhibit will give to the public a better notion of the extent and variety of mineral wealth of the South than has been heretofore possible.

At night the entire building is brilliantly illuminated with Welesbach's incandescent gas light system, which is in itself an important and interesting exhibit. The principal feature is the lamp or burner, which is made from a peculiar mineral, monazite sand, found only in North Carolina. With this burner a powerful, soft blue light is produced and, it is claimed, with a great saving of gas.

The following are some of the varieties of wood exhibited: South side, beginning at the south entrance—fibres, moss, etc., ash, oak, finished panels, poplar, cottonwood, gum, ash; north side, beginning at the north entrance—wood panels, cypress, red cedar, long-leaf pine, North Carolina pine, Missouri pine; the central portion of the east half of the building, is devoted to exhibits of wood manufactures. In the extreme east end of the building a fine exhibit is made by the Argentine Republic, which occupies a large amount of space. The west half of the building is devoted almost entirely to mine products.

Machinery Building.

Having completed our sojourn in the Minerals and Forestry Building, let us proceed on our journey eastward. We come next to the Machinery Building, an imposing structure 500 feet in length by $98\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, rising to a height of 58 feet. Its interior construction is designed to give a great deal of space. The front façade is relieved by three large porticos, one in the center and one near either end, enclosed by colonnades of great Corinthian columns, with freize and pediment richly and appropriately ornamented with staff figures and patterns in relief. The principal pediments, about 75 feet in length, contain beautiful staff figure work in appropriate design. The outer walls are planked to the window-sills and shingles above. The general color scheme has been carried out in the painting and a pleasing effect secured. Porticos, similar to those in front, also protect the two entrances at the south. The broad expanse of floor, which is constructed to sustain a load of 200 pounds to the square foot, is free from posts or other obstructions, and the area is 48,034 square feet. Underneath the floor is a large basement, where all the main and countershafting is oper-



MACHINERY BUILDING.

ated, thus securing the utmost safety to the visitor as he makes his rounds viewing the multitude of machines performing their various operations.

In the rear of and adjoining the main building is an annex 70 by 232 feet. This annex is used for the boiler-house. Here you can find four batteries of boilers of enormous size, which furnish steam for the ponderous engines in the main building, running almost noiselessly as they perform the herculean task of supplying the power necessary for all the purposes of the Exposition. The capacity of these engines is equal to 2,250 horse-power.

A broad aisle, communicating with the entrances, extends entirely around this building, 18 feet from the walls. The longitudinal portions are connected by four transverse aisles crossing the enclosed portion of the floor. The floor space is thus divided into sections. The sections are designated by letters conspicuously posted, in order that the visitor can readily identify them.

Section B, to the right of the main entrance, is a cotton-seed oil mill, the exhibit of the Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, of Dayton, Ohio. Beyond this, occupying 1,800 feet, is an extensive display of wood-working machinery by J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati. The machinery is adapted to a multitude of operations, many of which are both intricate and interesting. Then comes the wood-working machinery exhibit of S. H. Woods Machine Company, of Boston, which adds to the interest already created in this line of machinery by demonstrating the extent to which it has been developed. Many of the machines are novel both as to construction and use. The saws, knives, etc., exhibited in this section by the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, make a very fine showing. At the end of the section, near the northwest entrance, Messrs.

Brooks & Miller, of Paterson, N. J., have a Jaquard loom on exhibition. This machine is an object of general interest.

In section C, at the west end of the building, a corkscrew machine, straw-hat machines, card clothing, and machines for setting card clothing and ice machines are exhibited. The exhibit of Messrs. Butterworth & Sons Co., of Philadelphia, in this section, occupies 540 feet space and consists of machines for sizing and calendering and other operations in paper making.

Section G and part of section H, across the aisle from section C, is occupied by cotton-working machinery of various kinds, exhibited by the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I., A. A. Bringham, of Boston, and the Whitin Machine Co., of Whitinsville, Mass. These exhibits are the center of attraction to those especially interested in the subject of cotton manufactures. The remainder of section H is occupied by several distinct exhibits. An exhibit of optical guides and machinery by Sol. Fischel, of St. Louis, where the machinery is in full operation, making the exhibit especially attractive and instructive. A display of split pulleys is made by the Reeves Pulley Company, of Columbus, Ind., and of twist drills and machinists' tools by the Cleveland (Ohio) Twist Drill Company.

Section O consists of the western half of the space between the wall and the south aisle. At the west end, next the entrance, is a group of leather belting exhibits by Charles A. Schieren & Co., of New York, J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Wilmington, Del., and Anderson Bros., of Paterson, N. J. Beyond comes the fine display of sewing machines made by the Singer Company, which is one of the most extensive in the building and has special attractions for the lady visitors. It occupies 1,080 feet of space. The next is an exhibit of petroleum lubricants by the Harris Oil Company,



NEGRO BUILDING.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING

of Providence, R. I. A little past the center of the section the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Mishawaka, Ind., displays its celebrated wood split-pulleys and rope transmitters. Next in order is the display of optical goods and machinery by J. J. Mannion, of Chicago, whose exhibit is varied and interesting and requires 360 feet of space. The Bacon air-lift pumps occupy the last space in this section, near the entrance to the annex. The exhibit is made by Knowls Steam Pump Works, of New York.

Near the entrance to the annex a hydraulic elevator is exhibited by the Warner Elevator Company, of Cincinnati.

Section N is across the aisle, leading to the annex from section O, and extends thence to the entrance at the southeast corner of the building. The first exhibit, next to the entrance to the annex, is that of J. H. McGowan Co., Cincinnati. They display a variety of pumps and tobacco-machinery. The next is a group of steam engines, boilers and water-wheels, by Jas. Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio. Beyond this group is a pulverizing machine exhibit by the Newell Universal Mill Co., of New York. Near the center of the section will be found, to many minds, the most interesting exhibit in this section. It is a display of silk handkerchiefs, tidies, mats, scarfs and book work and the machines for making the same, by Messrs. Anderson Bros., of Paterson, N. J. The next 810 square feet are occupied by an exhibit of cotton mill machinery, by J. T. Weedales & Smalley, of Castleton, England. Coming as it does from the greatest cotton making country in the world, it attracts general attention and is a prominent factor in comparisons. Adjacent to this important exhibit, cotton gins are exhibited by rival builders, the Chase Cotton Gin Company, Milford, Mass., and the Universal Cotton Gin and Wool Burrer Company, of Boston.

Adjoining the cotton-working machinery above mentioned, an electric motor exhibited by the Cavel Electric Dynamo Company, of Cincinnati, is driving a power printing press, which is the exhibit of the Miehle Press Company, of Chicago. Adjacent to this the Campbell Printing Press Company, of New York, has one of its well known Pony presses on exhibition. Perhaps the member of this group of machines pertaining to "the art preservative," which excites most general interest is the type-setting machine, which seems to think, so manifold and intelligent are its operations. It is the exhibit of the Thorne Type-Setting Machine Company, of Hartford, Conn. None appreciate the importance of this and kindred machines so much as printers, upon whom they have made serious inroads in the last decade. This machine stands near the entrance at the southeast corner of the building.

Sections L and D are on the eastern block of the central portion of the building between the aisles. Only some of the most prominent exhibits on these sections will be noted here. The Mason Machine Works, of Massachusetts, have a large and varied exhibit, consisting of looms, cards, spinning frames, drawing frames, mules, etc. The exhibit occupies 1,396 feet space and is very important. At the corner of section L, near the southeast entrance, stands a machine in which the general public take a lively interest. It is for making envelopes and is kept in active operation turning out finished envelopes at a rapid rate. It is the exhibit of J. C. Blair Company, of Huntington, Pa.

Section M is the extreme eastern portion of the floor, between the wall and transverse aisle. It contains a variety of exhibits, the more important or prominent of which are given below. At the south end of the section, in the extreme southeast corner of the building, stands a Hoe

printing press and type-setting machine, occupying 396 feet of space. The exhibit is made by that enterprising newspaper, the *Atlanta Journal*, Atlanta, Ga. To the east of the above is an exhibit of knitting and box machines, by the Standard Machine Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. About the middle of the section Messrs. George Draper & Sons, of Hopedale, Mass., exhibit a loom, warper, twister and spooler. The exhibit requires 600 feet space and is very important. At the north end of the section, near the northeast entrance, the Cross Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C., a delinting machine, which is the subject of considerable interest.

Section A is that portion of the floor east of the main entrance between the wall and the first longitudinal aisle. The eastern end of this section is devoted to soap and machines for manufacturing the same. There are two prominent exhibitors, Andrew Jergens & Co., Cincinnati, and Ralschman Bros., of Philadelphia.

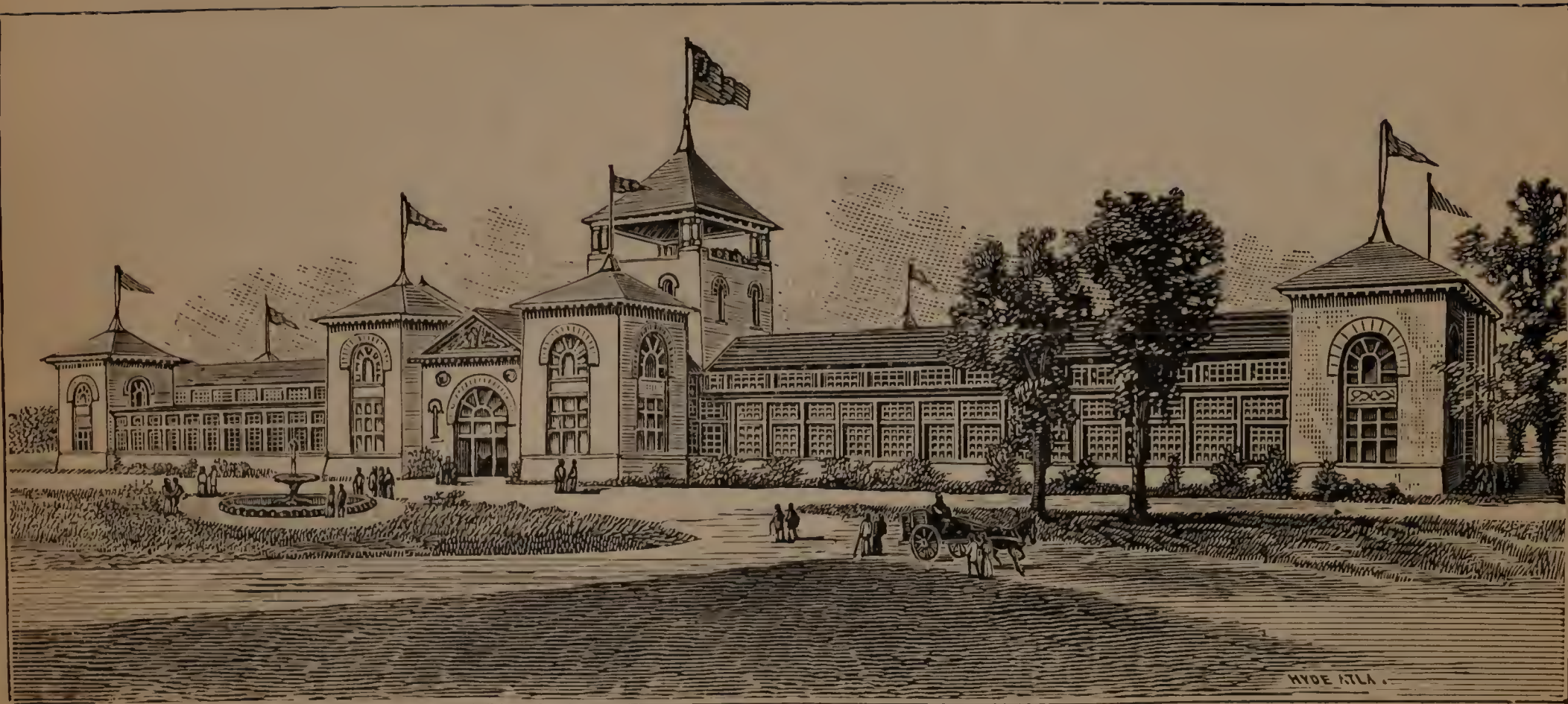
North of the above exhibit and next the wall, machines for binding, ribbing and looping are displayed by the Hodgson & Holt Manufacturing Company, of Laconia, N. H. These interesting machines are seen in operation. Adjacent to the above and fronting the main aisle, the latest machines for roasting coffee, etc., are exhibited by the Bartholomew Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. There is a wide difference between the old and new methods. Near the center of the section, Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, make a fine display of their celebrated goods, saws, files and tools, while the Niles Tool Works, of Hamilton, Ohio, make an elaborate display of their no less popular machine tools, occupying 900 feet space, which is among the largest allotments in the building.

Negro Building.

Still further to the right and east is found the Negro Building, near the Jackson street entrance. The building is 140 feet in width and 270 feet in length. The height of main structure is 24 feet and its total height is 36 feet. This is the only building ever erected at an exposition for the sole purpose of demonstrating the progress of the negro race in the arts of civilization. The exhibit covers a period of over fifty years. The building has a central tower 30 feet at the base by 70 feet in height. Jubilee singers and banjo players perform in the pavilion of the tower at stated hours. The main entrance is flanked by two smaller towers 40 feet in height, and there are in addition four corner towers of the same height. The main floor has an area of 23,998 feet. The building is constructed of wood, iron, and glass and was erected at a cost of \$9,922.

The outer covering is of shingles. The color is gray, white, and green in harmony with the other structures. Glass has been used liberally and no building on the ground is better lighted. Handsome medallions in terra-cotta and staff over the entrances, pediments ornamented with the same material in relief, and the breaking up of the broad stretches of the facade with towers produce a decidedly agreeable architectural effect.

The attractive exterior is enhanced by figures in ornamental staff work in the pediment contrasting the condition of the negro of fifty years ago with the present day. On one side is seen a picture of the primitive log cabin and the face of an old negro mammy, her head covered with the characteristic bandana. On the other side in contradistinction to this view appears the face of a representative negro of this day and generation, the late Frederick



HYDE ATLA

NEGRO BUILDING.

Douglass, who represented his people in important positions of honor and trust.

The many splendid exhibits shown in their own building demonstrate the fact that they have availed themselves of the opportunities offered and show a constantly increasing advancement along the line of moral, intellectual and material progress.

The negroes throughout the South have great interest in this building. The contractors and laborers employed were all of the colored race.

The floor of this building, the same as other buildings, is divided into sections by aisles. There are two longitudinal aisles a short distance from either wall with transverse aisles in the center and at either end. This divides the floor space into sections, each of which is designated by letters. The exhibits are educational and industrial throughout.

Section B is in the vestibule of the front entrance and is first met with on entering the building. The first exhibits are those of the Howard University and the Sumner School, Washington, D. C., occupying the whole of this section.

Section C is to the right of B facing the first longitudinal aisle. It is occupied by the exhibits of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, United Order of Reform Savings Bank, W. H. Grant, L. C. Baily, Eatonville Art Association, and the Florida State Normal and Industrial College.

Section J is on the opposite side of the building. Arkansas has a fine exhibit in the corner, then comes the exhibits of the Philander Smith College, Central Tennessee College, the South Carolina Banking Association, Darlington School, Greenleaf College, and Morgan College.

Section H is along the same aisle as section J across the central transverse aisle. The Gammon Theological Semi-

nary makes the first exhibit in this section. The other exhibits are the Clark University, Atlanta University, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Morris Brown College, and the Colored Orphan Home, all of Atlanta. Bishop A. M. Turner makes a fine exhibit of American curios in this section ; there are likewise fine exhibits of Georgia needlework and Georgia art.

Section A is to the left of the main entrance next the wall. The first exhibit in the corner is that of Talladega College. The other exhibits in order are Montgomery Industrial School, Alabama State Normal and Industrial School, Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute (the exhibit also occupies a large part of section E across the aisle), Amateur Art Society, United States Patent Office.

Sections E and F occupy the north half of the central portion of the floor between longitudinal aisles. The exhibits are as follows : Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute, Lincoln School, Tawick Farm, Pulaski county, Georgia State Industrial College, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta and Clark Universities.

Sections G and D, the south half of the central portion of the floor, is occupied by the following institutions : Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, Christianburg Institute, Claflin University, and colored Knights of Labor.

The exhibits in this building are all of importance reflecting great credit upon the negroes, by whom and in whose behalf they are made. It is doubtful if there is a more interesting and truly valuable exhibit on the ground. Valuable in that it illustrates what the colored people are doing for themselves towards elevating the race into the estate of good citizenship.

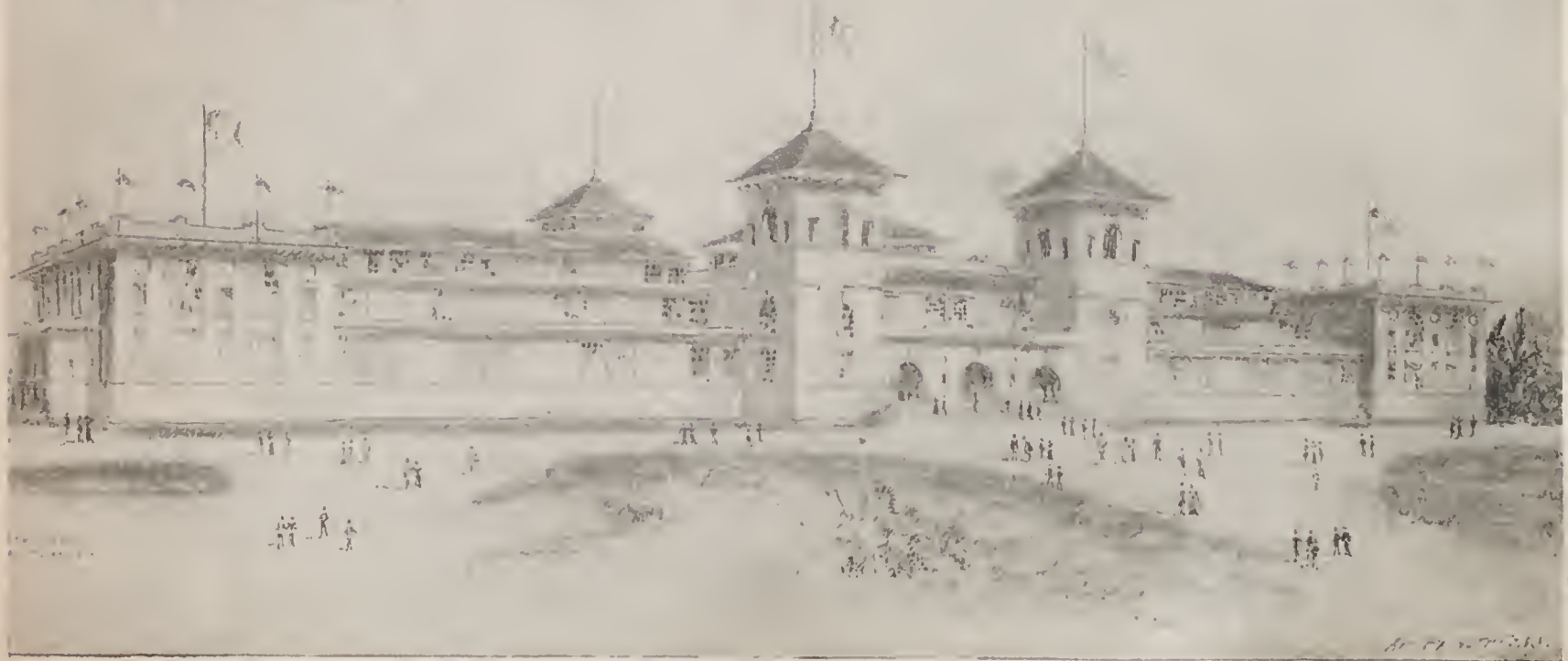
Transportation Building.

To the north of the Georgia Manufacturers' Building, fronting the lake is the Transportation Building, 450 feet in length, 150 feet in width, and 47 feet in height. The height of body of main building is 34 feet. There is a large tower, 48 feet square at its base by 72 feet in height, flanked by four towers 24 feet at the base by 78 feet high. There are also two endway pavilions 118 by 48 feet. At either end are galleries for restaurant purposes, each 48 by 117 feet. The main roof is supported by trusses and there are two clear stories. The building cost \$13,982. The area of the main floor is 62,304 square feet and the galleries containing 11,328 square feet makes a grand floor area of 73,632 square feet.

Probably no other industry surpasses that of transportation in utility, or compares with it as a power in the progress of civilization. From the standpoint of the amount of capital invested it overshadows every other. It is estimated that the amount of money invested in railroads to-day represents one-tenth of the total wealth of the civilized nations. If to railroads we add transportation by water, we can form some idea of the magnitude of the interest represented in this department. The exhibits consist of the various methods of transportation used in all ages and in all parts of the world as far as possible. The contrast between the modes of transportation of past ages with their present seeming perfection will prove not only very interesting, but highly instructive. The means of transportation employed throughout the world to-day, stand out in high relief by contrast with the methods used in the early days.

The floor of the Transportation Building is crossed in the center by a broad aisle leading from the front to the

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

rear entrance. This aisle is crossed by two longitudinal aisles leading to either end, and about one-fourth the width of the building from the walls; these aisles are united by transverse aisles at either end and midway between the end and central transverse aisle. The floor is thus divided into sections and, as in all the other buildings, these sections are indicated by letters conspicuously posted so as to be readily identified by the visitor. The interior finish is whitewash. The exhibits in this building are so numerous and varied it is impossible to do more than point out the more prominent and important.

Section B is on your right as you enter the building from the front, and extends to the corner of the building facing the first longitudinal aisle. Turn to your right along this aisle to view the exhibits in this section, which, for the most part, consist of farm machinery and implements, threshers, traction engines, harvesters, mowers, reapers, forks, rakes, planters, drills, harrows, cultivators, plows, rice hullers, etc. They come from various States and more numerous cities and the number of the exhibitors are greater than either. Each exhibit is plainly marked, giving the fullest information regarding it.

Section C is across the aisle from Section B, toward the end of building. A large part of this section, nearly 3,000 feet, is given up to railway exhibits, consisting of railway cars, car wheels and axles, motor car trucks, tracks, car couplers, steel brake beams, etc. The principal exhibitors are the Gould Coupler Company, of Chicago, and the Johnson Company, of Johnstown, Pa. There is also a gas light exhibit in this section, and a display of disinfectant fluids and machines.

Section D, between section C and the central transverse aisle, in the center of the floor, is devoted to a display of

wagons, carriages, buggies, phaetons, landaus, surries, hearses and other road vehicles, harness, etc. Some of the largest exhibitors are Tyson & Jones Buggy Company, Carthage, N. C.; C. P. Kimball & Company, Chicago; Alliance Buggy Company, Cincinnati; J. B. McFarlan Carriage Company, Connersville, Ind.; Sayers & Scoville, Cincinnati; Studebaker Brothers, South Bend, Ind.

Section H is across the longitudinal aisle, opposite sections C and D. It is occupied by two principal lines of exhibits: railway equipments, such as switches, frogs, switch standards, rail chains, brake shoes, car wheels, etc., and bicycles and parts. The former is made by the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company, of Ramapo, N. Y.; and the latter, by various companies and firms, the more prominent of whom are Western Wheel Works, of New York; Davis Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio; Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and H. P. Losier & Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Section G is situated at the opposite end of the building from section H, along the same isle, and contains a variety of exhibits.

Section E is at the left of the transverse aisle, as you enter from the front, and between the longitudinal aisles. The principal exhibits in this section are carriages, buggies, phaetons, road wagons, surries, and hearses. Also roasted coffees. The principal exhibitors are the T. T. Haydock Carriage Company of Cincinnati, and the New Orleans Coffee Company. The display of this Company is shown in one of the most beautiful booths in the building, and is the work of the artistic New York designer, Mr. Wm. Booth.

Section F is that portion of the central part of the floor

nearest the northern entrance. Like section G, the exhibits are varied and extensive.

Section A is between the front wall of the building and the first longitudinal aisle to your left as you enter from the front. There is in this section a display of cane mills, grain mills, harrows, cultivators, etc. Also a gasoline engine and boat. The principal exhibitors are the Monitor Vapor Engine and Power Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Brennan & Company, Louisville, Ky.; Cutaway Harrow Company, Higgaman, Conn., and the Southern Farm Tool Company, Atlanta, Ga. At the extreme end of this section a fire company, with full equipment, is located.

Electricity Building.

Proceeding northward from Transportation Building we come to the Electricity Building, with its symmetrical outlines mirrored in the clear waters of "Clara Meer." This building is strikingly different in outline from any heretofore visited, although following the same general style, Romanesque. The outer walls below the windows are plank with shingles above. The same color scheme is carried out that we have noted in the other buildings. Its front façade is broken by arched porticos, beautifully ornamented by medallions in the center and at either end. The building is 262 feet in length, the depth is 85 feet, and the structure rises to a height of 50 feet. The great central dome, terminating in a pavilion, reaches a height of 100 feet from the ground. The only pillars to be seen are those of the pavilion over the main entrance and at the top of the dome.

The total floor space is 20,960 square feet, every foot of which is crowded with interesting exhibits. The interior



ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

of the building is a gorgeous mass of electric lights at night.

The location of the building and its construction are such that the use to which it is put is declared by the reflection of its lights over almost the entire surface of the lake; a beautiful effect is thus produced. The cost of the building was \$11,231.

On entering the Electricity Building the visitor finds a large section directly in front of him occupying the center of the floor and designated as section D. Along the west front of the building to the right of the main entrance and extending to the end of the building is section B and to the left of the entrance section A. On the opposite side of the building occupying similar locations are sections G and F. While in the center of the floor are sections C and E located midway between A and B on one side of the building and G and F on the other and from same by two longitudinal aisles. Also transverse aisles at the ends and dividing these two sections from D.

The principal exhibit in section A is the Jenney Electric Motor Co. In section B there is an exhibit of electrical appliances, including kinetoscopes, telephones and telephone switch-boards. Section C, the north central aisle, situated between sections A, D and F, contains various exhibits of electrical apparatus by two of the largest concerns of their kind in the country namely, the Western Electrical Co., Chicago, and the Fort Wayne Electric Co., Indianapolis, Ind. A prominent exhibit is that of the General Electric Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., occupying all of section D. In section E, which is between sections G, D and B, is found the most interesting exhibit of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., occupying 1,200 feet of space which is one of the

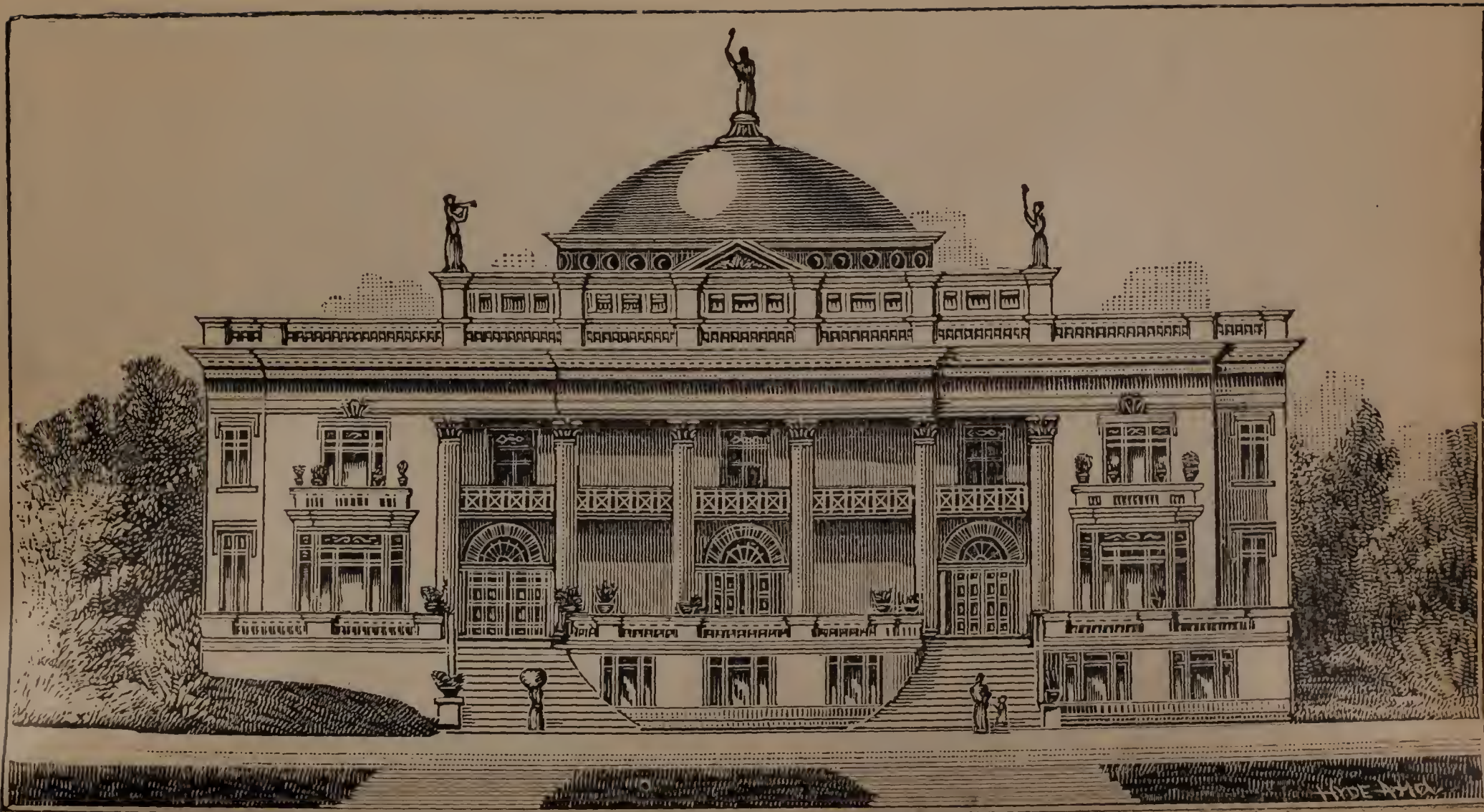
largest and finest exhibits in the building. Prominent among the exhibits in section F is that of Triumph Electric Co., Cincinnati, while in section G, occupying corresponding space in the other end of the building, is the exhibit of the American Bell Telephone Co., of Boston, Mass., the largest in the building and occupying 1,286 feet of space. While all of the buildings contain exhibits of great interest, a visit to the Electricity Building will perhaps prove fully as interesting if not more so than any on the grounds. The class of exhibitors is a sure guarantee of the excellence of the display, which can be seen to the best advantage at night, when the whole building is aglow with lights in curious designs and magnificent combinations of colors.

Woman's Building.

This building, as its name denotes, is in every respect, even to the smallest detail, woman's, being controlled, managed and planned by her. The vast congresses, amusements, magnificent musical attractions and lectures, which are among the greatest features of this building are limited to women. Aside from a small appropriation toward the building, women have borne the entire expense connected with this exhibit.

It is admirably located south of the Manufactures Building between the Plaza and lake; the site being central and one of the most eligible, it presents a grand appearance. Its classic style, grand colonades and projecting semi-circular terraces stand out in bold relief.

The building is beautifully proportioned being carefully designed and planned by Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburg, Pa. The foundations are of stone and the walls of cement plaster. The dimensions are 145 by 125 feet, the height of main building being 44 feet. The dome, which is gracefully



WOMAN'S BUILDING.



NEW YORK BUILDING.



ILLINOIS BUILDING.

poised on a clear story in the center of the building, is 75 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Immortality. The rotunda is 36 feet in diameter by 68 feet in height. The area of main floor is 13,685 feet, that of second floor 10,264 feet, and basement 11,201, giving in all a total of 35,150 square feet for exhibition purposes.

The west wing of the basement is used for the cooking school, while the east wing is devoted to an emergency hospital. The front wing embraces the kindergarten system and day nursery. Leading from the basement by beautifully designed stairways we reach the main floor, in the central portion of which is situated the grand reception hall. It is used principally in entertaining the noted personages who from time to time visit this department of the Exposition.

Turning westward from the reception hall and forming what is called the west wing of the building, we arrive at the space allotted for exhibits from the States of Massachusetts and Maryland, while directly opposite and forming the east wing we find exhibits from the State of Louisiana and the City of New York.

The west rear wing is devoted to colonial and agricultural exhibits and the east rear wing is utilized for a display of fine arts and other exhibits.

The west wing of the second floor is occupied by exhibits from the famous Lucy Cobb institute, located at Athens, Ga., while the rear west wing contains miscellaneous exhibits from various sources.

One of the most important and interesting features is the assembly hall located on this floor. It is admirably adapted to accommodate the extensive combination of congresses and musical entertainments which form strong features of the woman's department.

These congresses were arranged by Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, chairman of congresses, who will preside over the various sessions of this special department.

A superb musical combination has been planned, organized, and arranged by Mrs. Hugh Angier, who, without any appropriation whatever from any source, with untiring energy, perseverance and determination arranged the musical attractions which will grace the assembly hall from time to time during the entire Exposition.

International and local State talent will perform a series of concerts to the 15th of November. International and State conservatories and colleges of music will compete for prizes, for the best talent, either vocal or instrumental, which will be awarded by competent and distinguished judges. This not only brings the finest talent before the people in general, but will have a tendency to inspire music-loving people to strive to attain a higher standing in that inspiring and civilizing art and a higher appreciation of merit will linger long in the hearts of many after the exposition shall be a thing of the past.

Also located on this (the second) floor in the east rear wing is the Library, Press-room, Board-room, and President's office.

The interior of this elegant building is finished with yellow pine, natural color, which blends harmoniously with the general surroundings.

The colonnade of Corinthian columns enclosing the portico, so artistic in design, carries one back ages and reminds us forcibly of the time when art reached perfection.

The entire building is lighted with electricity and when twilight shadows begin to creep over this vast panorama she stands aglow, in all her loveliness and purity, reflecting her beauty in the waters of "Clara Meer."

Woman's Annex.

This building is situated opposite the Woman's Building. It is two stories high, and has a large central hall with broad staircase at one end. On either side are four large exhibition halls 23 by 47 feet each.

The ground area covered by this building is 2,924 square feet. The exterior is covered with cement plaster, and the façade is divided up by window effects. The wall surface of the exterior is quite plain and simple, but the building is surmounted by a very richly ornamented cornice and balustrade, and the windows are very ornamental and are flanked on either side by detached columns.

The style of the building is of the palace type of the Italian Renaissance. Total length is 63 feet, and width 48 feet. Height of main walls 35 feet, and to apex of roof 45 feet. The cost of the building was \$5,200. The architect is Mr. W. T. Downing, of Atlanta. On the first floor of the building occupying sections A, B and C is a model cooking school and the remainder of the space, sections D, E and F is devoted to an elaborate exhibit of women's patents and inventions. Upstairs in section L is an exhibit of Indian relics, and next to this in section M is shown the professional work of women. In section N architectural work. Section O contains exhibits of women's work from South Carolina. Arkansas exhibits are in section G; Kentucky in section I, and exhibits from the city of Macon in section H. The exhibits are artistically arranged, and the building is filled with most interesting specimens of women's work.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

North of the Woman's Building and northwest of the lake stands the Manufactures Building, the largest on the grounds. The building is 220 feet in width, and 370 feet in length. The height of body of main building is 58 feet and to the top of the roof 90 feet. The construction is of Georgia pine, iron and glass, and follows in outline the general style of the other main buildings, yet varying from them to such an extent in general appearance as to not even suggest sameness. From each corner rises a tower 60 feet square finished three stories, terminating in pyramidal points something over 100 feet from the ground. The area of the main floor is 98,240 feet, side galleries 22 feet in width encircling the entire building adding 30,594 feet, thus affording the enormous floor space of 128,834 feet for exhibition purposes.

The space in the main building was taken up so quickly and the demand for same was so great that it became necessary to erect an annex. This was built at the rear and is 66 x 244 feet and gives an additional floor space of 16,000 square feet, making a grand total of 144,834 square feet of floor space in this building, every foot of which is occupied, and applicants had to be turned away.

The outer walls are of plank and shingles and the color scheme is a combination of gray and white for the main building, with moss green roof. The porticos protecting the entrances, the design of the two clear stories, the staff and terra cotta ornamentations in appropriate designs, combine to produce a very attractive picture.

This building besides being the largest on the grounds contains the greatest number of exhibits. It is therefore essential that any attempt at description should be more general and that comparatively few exhibitors be named.

Like the other buildings, this is divided into sections, all of which are conspicuously designated by letters running from A to S. The floor space is altogether different from that of the other buildings, the aisles being more numerous.

A main aisle leads from the entrance at the plaza front through the center of the building to the rear entrance. Transverse aisles extending entirely across the building cross the main aisle every few feet. Aisles also extend across the building, a few feet from the ends, parallel with the main aisle. The floor is thus divided into sections. Entering the building from the front, section A is on your left and B on your right, the letters thus alternating as you proceed along the central aisle until L and M are reached. Beyond these sections is the annex sections which begin with A on the right and B on the left and continue to H and G. The change from the main building to the annex should be carefully noted to avoid confusion.

Section A to the left of the entrance is occupied by numerous and varied exhibits of pottery, paints, stains and fillers, cabinet woods and veneers; scales, office desks, file and cabinets; pharmaceuticals, etc. The following are some of the principal exhibitors: G. W. Parker, New York; The E. D. Allen Company, Cincinnati; Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore; Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Tennessee Industrial School, Nashville; Buffalo Scales Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Section S is in the corner tower adjacent to section A. It is full to overflowing with exhibits. They come in about the following order: Architectural terra cotta, earthen and chinaware, pharmaceutical compounds, stencil machines, metal engraving and repousse work, ecclesiastical art windows, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, steel engravings, lithographs and wood carvings. The following are

among the principal exhibitors in this section: Northwestern Terra Cotta Works, Chicago; Geo. C. Scott, Cincinnati; Powers & Wightman, Philadelphia; Lestie S. Marshall, Boston; E. Hacker, LaCrosse, Wis.; Western Bank Note Company, Chicago; The Bradley Stencil Machine Company, St. Louis. In the space under the stairs adjacent to section S Messrs. Fielder & Mower, of Atlanta, Ga., make a creditable exhibit of typewriters.

Section C is across the aisle from section A. Here are found repeating rifles, shade rollers, typewriting machines, parts and supplies, water heaters and filters, iron safes, confectionery, fountain pens, pottery and food preparations, and a variety of other exhibits. Many of the exhibits are extensive and important and must be seen to be appreciated. Among the exhibitors are found the following firms more or less well known: Miller Safe and Iron Works, Baltimore; Marlin Fire Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.; L. E. Waterman & Co., New York; J. H. Nunnally, Atlanta; Daugherty Typewriter Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Instantaneous Water Heating Company, Chicago; Western China Decorating Company, Chicago; International Filter Company, Chicago. Taken altogether this section has many attractions for the visitor.

Section T is between the stairway leading to the gallery and the northwest entrance, next the wall. It is well filled with neat and attractively arranged exhibits, consisting of heating stoves, ranges and refrigerators, made by the Cortland Howe Ventilating Stove Company, Cortland, N. Y., and the Shirk Refrigerator Company, Chicago.

Section E across the aisle from section C is devoted to exhibits of cut and engraved glassware, snuff, sewing machines and office desks, files and cabinets. The glassware exhibit of the Libby Glass Company, of Toledo, Ohio,

is very extensive and creditable, and the same can be said of the office furniture exhibit made by the Globe Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Other exhibitors are G. W. Helm, of Helmetta, N. J., and the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of New York.

Section G is on the same block as E, but faces the next aisle. A large part of this section is occupied by a special furniture exhibit, consisting of refrigerators, folding, rocking, reclining, gynecological and invalid's wheeled chairs, piano lamps, piano stools, and art goods. There are also large exhibits of tobacco and snuff, and diamond files. The following are among the prominent exhibitors: A. F. Marks Chair Company, New York; Lorillard & Co., Jersey City, N. J.; G. & H. Barnett, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Charles Parker Company, Meriden, Conn.; Challenge Corn Planter Company, Grand Haven, Mich.

Section J is the next section across the aisle from G. It may be properly called a musical section, as in it are grouped pianos, stringed instruments, drums, sheet music, and music books, occupying a total floor space of 1,440 feet. Fine exhibits of spooled silk and mimeographs are also made in this section. Altogether the exhibits in this section are very interesting and instructive, tending as they do to illustrate the latest and best. Prominent among the exhibitors are the Nonotuck Silk Company of Connecticut; the Everett Piano Company, Boston; Howard Piano Company, Cambridge, Mass.; The Imperial Company, Cincinnati; The John Church Company, Cincinnati, and A. B. Dicks Company, Chicago.

Section V is at the end of the building, across the transverse aisle from section J. This section has but two exhibits, but they are extensive and important. One is a model express office, exhibited by the Southern Express Company,

showing in detail the systematic manner in which the express business is carried on. The booth is appropriately and artistically constructed. It is not only an exhibit, but a place of business, and is really one of the offices of this company, operated for the convenience of both exhibitors and visitors at the Exposition. At this office any business is transacted that can be done at any other. The other exhibit in this section is made by Louis Bartoli & Co. of Cincinnati, consisting of marble mosaics, flooring mosaics, and mantels, displayed on both floor and wall.

Section W occupies the corner tower beyond the model express office, and contains a variety of exhibits widely different in character. Here are gold-plated jewelry, watches, diamonds, maps, globes, books, paper, photographs, etc., dressing for harness and buggy-tops, chemicals, fireworks, banjos, violins, guitars, flutes, etc.; clothing, boots and shoes, and cotton goods. The exhibits in this section cover a wide field, and are important. Many of the individual exhibits are very extensive. The following are some of the principal exhibitors: S. S. Stewart, Philadelphia; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Edward Rose & Co., Chicago; Crane Bros., Westfield, Mass.; N. Hess & Co., Chicago, and the G. F. Harvey Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Section L, the end of which abuts on the corner tower, is one of the last sections in the main part of the building, a fact which it will be well to remember. M is the other. Section L is crowded with exhibits varied in character. At the end near the tower is an extensive exhibit of boots and shoes for both ladies and gentlemen.

Section M is across the main aisle from section L, and on the same cross aisle. The exhibits here, as in section L, are educational. The University of Tennessee, as before

stated, occupies part of this section with its exhibit. The Wesleyan College of Macon, Ga., has a magnificent exhibit, occupying 1,200 feet of floor space, and the public school of Staunton, Va., makes a collective exhibit requiring about 1,000 feet. These exhibits show clearly the progress being made in educational matters, and the verdict cannot fail to be creditable.

The half of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building situated on the right of the central transverse aisle, or east end of the building, is entirely devoted to European exhibits, of which Mr. A. Macchi is the Commissioner-General, and has assumed the whole responsibility of obtaining and bringing the exhibits over and locating them.

It will soon be apparent to the eye of the visitor that the European section is laid out in an entirely different manner from the American. Mr. Macchi, who has had sixteen years' experience in exposition matters, has laid out his exhibits in a very artistic and original manner; so much so, that all exhibits are well shown and well represented to the public.

On entering the building by the main entrance, and following the central transverse aisle, the visitor will notice on his right two beautiful arches, nearly 30 feet high, decorated with beautiful tapestries. One of these arches has a very conspicuous sign, with the words "Great Britain," the other with the word "Italy."

These two arches, following, as they do, the avenues from the American section, lead one into British, German, and Austrian sections.

In order to proceed as far as possible, and having at heart our business as careful guides through the foreign sections, we shall take the visitor at the main door.

The first avenue we meet on our right, which stands be-

tween blocks B and D, is composed of exhibits from Belgium on one side and Great Britain on the other. As the visitor proceeds down the avenue he will notice the very tasteful and well-arranged exhibits of Brussels laces and embroideries, glass cutting and engraving, artistic terra cotta, etc. Following down the avenue, we find ourselves in the German section. Very rich exhibits of ceramics and pottery from Dresden are displayed in this section, and the way the goods are arranged, the blending of the colors, the richness of decorations, are simply dazzling to the eye. Next to the German section, and passing in front of block P, the visitor will, on taking the avenue on his left, between blocks D and F, enter the Austrian section. Here the celebrated Bohemian glass and the much-admired Carlsbad ware make a gorgeous display.

These beautiful exhibits were the wonder and enthusiasm of the crowds at the World's Fair in Chicago, where they were universally admired, and the visitor will require a very strong will of his own if he is able to go through this section without making a purchase.

We now resume our journey down the aisle, and, after admiring the English exhibits, composed of pianos, bicycles, woolens, potteries, from the celebrated factory of Sir Edmund H. Elton, Baronet, of Clevenden; electroplate and cut glass, chemicals, gunpowders, clocks, and many other British specialties, we find ourselves again in the central transverse aisle.

We are now in the very center of the building, and, on turning to our right, we find a magnificent display of Mr. A. De-Caro, of Naples, who makes an elaborate show of corals, diamonds, and jewelry from Naples; lava curiosities from Pompeii, and the magnificent collection of tortoise shell goods, which were awarded the second highest prizes at the Chicago fair, in 1893.

We turn now to our right again, and we find ourselves at the gate of the Italian section. It is impossible for us to take the visitor to every booth, or to every stand, but the eyes will be simply charmed by the lovely collections of artistic goods contained in this section.

Messrs. Lapini Brothers, of Florence, sculptors to H. B. M. the Queen of England, make an exquisite display of marble statues. This firm employs the best artists in Florence, and such an exhibit as they have brought over has never been seen in Atlanta.

It would take too long to mention all names, but lovers of furniture will admire the exhibit of Anti Brothers, of Vicenza, and Errico Brothers, of Naples, who make a splendid show of Italian majolica; the artistic jewelry of Messrs. Santomaria, Marchetti, and others; the furniture and bric-a-brac of Candiani, of Venice, and Campiglio, of Milan, including another magnificent collection of statues from Frilli, of Florence.

Here we let the visitor pause and wander around, for hours and hours could be passed in this section without feeling tired of admiring the beauties and the specimens of artistic wares sent over by sunny Italy, the mother and the cradle of Art.

On resuming our journey, we find ourselves in the French section. Although not so large as the Italian, the French is none the less select and artistic in its character. Right and left the visitor will admire the beautiful exhibits from Paris, commonly called "ville-lumiere."

Drawing-room ornaments of all descriptions, tapestries, etc., are displayed in every corner, until, continuing our course, we find ourselves opposite block O, which is entirely occupied by the Maison Chopard, of Palais Royal, Paris. This is termed in Paris the Ladies' Paradise, and the intel-

ligent visitors to Atlanta will find themselves temporarily transported to an earthly paradise, for this is the place to see ornaments and personal decorations of all kinds, which greatly contribute to satisfy woman's pride and vanity, for the latest Parisian novelties will be found here.

We now turn to the left again, and enter the tower, designated with the letter N, which is entirely occupied by Russian exhibits, and especially by a brilliant collection of furs and stuffed animals by Mr. P. M. Grunwald, of St. Petersburg, furrier to His Majesty the Tsar of all the Russias. Some very courteous and polite attendants are in charge of the Russian exhibits, and any inquiry as to the quality of furs and how they are obtained and shaped into ladies' garments will be gladly given on application.

There still remains one more avenue for us to go through in order to finish our visit to the foreign section, namely, the avenue between blocks M and K. Part of this avenue is again occupied by France and the other part by Italy. We feel satisfied, when the visitor has thoroughly completed his inspection of these exhibits, he will find, when he gets out, that the best thing he can do is to turn on his heels and begin the visit over again.

The greatest credit for this splendid and elaborate display is due to Mr. A. Macchi, who, for twelve months, canvassed every city in Europe, and was not satisfied until he brought his mission to a successful issue.

Having completed the main building, the visitor will turn his attention to the annex, where new features will attract attention, and where new surprises await him. The demand for space in this building was so great that it became necessary to tear out the side of the building and build an addition, largely increasing the floor space. As all the letters in the alphabet had been used in the main

building to designate sections, it became necessary to begin anew with A in the annex—hence the repetition. The visitor will do well to bear this in mind, as it will prevent him from becoming confused. Sections A and B are the first as you enter the annex from the main building.

Section A contains exhibits of firearms and ammunition, cartridges, shells, wads, primers, etc.; shears, scissors, razors, and other cutlery, stereopticons, cut and engraved glassware, kalsomine, paints, etc. The principal exhibitors are the Colt's Fire Arms Company, Hartford, Conn.; the Claus Shear Company, Fremont, O.; J. B. Cott & Co., New York.

Section B contains exhibits of bound books, paper, pencils, envelopes, hose and mechanical rubber goods and fire department supplies, water colors, and cements. Among the prominent exhibitors are the Boston Belting Company, Boston; J. C. Blair & Co., Huntington, Pa.; Majors Cement Company, New York.

Section D is across the aisle from section B. Among the exhibits the following are particularly noticeable: elastic gorings; kettles and other articles made from that new and interesting metal, aluminium; shoes, embroideries, and metal-polishing compounds.

Section F joins D in the same block. The chief exhibits in this section are musical instruments, such as guitars, mandolins, banjos, flutes, zithers, and claronettes, exhibited by John C. Haynes & Co. of Boston, Mass., and fire-proof roof paints exhibited by Aquilla Rich & Co. of New York.

Sections C and E, across the central aisle from D and F, are occupied by exhibits of dental and surgical chairs, bedroom suits and beds, tables, and arms and ammunition. The exhibitors are Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.; Alabama City Furniture Company,

Alabama City, Ala.; Goldsboro Furniture Company, Goldsboro, N. C.; the Harvard Company, Canton, O.

Sections G and H, the last in the annex, are occupied by exhibits of hammocks, pearline, malted milk, knitted matting, ranges, heaters, furnaces, water filters, etc. The principal exhibitors in this section are James Pyle & Son, New York; Horlich's Food Company, New York; Isaac E. Palmer, Middleton, Conn.; Knitted Mattress Company, Canton Junction, Mass.; Peninsular Stove Works, Detroit, Mich.

Gallery.

Ascending the stairway in northwest corner of the building the visitor finds himself in the front gallery. The first exhibit met with is that of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The following exhibits are then viewed in order as he passes around the gallery: Tennessee Industrial School exhibit, Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, the Woman's College at Baltimore, the State of Connecticut, instruments, models, books, etc., by the Atlanta Humane Society, the public Schools of Arkansas, Harvard University, Woman's Department (in tower), Pennsylvania Training School, State of South Carolina, Massey's College, Hasbronk's Institute, Pennsylvania Educational Institute, Wesleyan Female College of Macon, Ga., Public Schools of Staunton, Va., University of Tennessee, St. Mary's College of Belmont, N. C., Unitarian Church of America, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Board of Education of Chicago, American Sabbath Tract Society, Mercer University.

The Gallery exhibits are all of an educational character and are very important and interesting. It is doubtful if there is another portion of the Exposition where so much of real value is grouped together.

United States Government Building.

North of the Manufactures Building, on the highest point of the grounds overlooking all other buildings, the place of honor has been awarded to the United States Government Building. It has 260 feet frontage, 180 at end with annex, 80 by 140 feet on the rear; total height 64 feet; height of body of main building 42 feet. There is a central rotunda 60 feet at base, finishing up with octagonal cupola 20 feet in diameter and 114 feet above the floor. There are also four corner turrets 24 feet in diameter and 64 feet high. The main floor area is 81,600 feet. A truss roof support of wood and iron is both substantial and ornamental. There are interior columns in the construction every 20 feet square throughout the building outside of the main naves.

The approaches are both spacious and attractive. The east, west and south fronts with broad recessed vestibules make the entrance very inviting. The central broad naves 60 feet high and 180 feet long crossing at right angles, give ample space for the exhibits of the several departments of the Government. In the southwest corner is located the fisheries exhibit on which the Government expended \$10,000. The design was made by Mr. L. F. Greather of Washington, D. C. The beautifully frescoed grotto for viewing the aquariums is exquisite in taste and finish. The location of the Postoffice exhibit with the system in full operation, the making of envelopes and other attractive features add greatly to the attractiveness of this building. In the Treasury Department there is an elegant coin press which strikes off daily souvenirs of the Exposition. The Smithsonian exhibit, one of the largest, occupies the same amount of space as at the World's Columbian Exposition, and excels that exhibit.



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY BUILDING.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING

The space allotted to the Department of the Interior is ample for the display which has been provided, and was especially directed by Georgia's popular Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Hoke Smith.

Mr. A. C. Bruce, Superintendent of the Government Building, was appointed by the department at Washington to superintend the construction of the building, and the result of his appointment has proved most satisfactory, the work under his supervision having been faithfully carried out in its most minute detail. Mr. Bruce's familiarity with public work, and long experience in the practice of architecture, eminently fitted him for this position.

The State Department.

The exhibit of the State Department presents the history of the United States and the workings of the State Department. Notable among the former group are historical documents, such as the Declaration of Independence in *fac-simile*, many rare and interesting relics of Thomas Jefferson, including the desk on which he wrote the Declaration, papers, notes, etc. The most complete set of pictures of the signers of the Declaration are shown. Franklin's writings, Peel's portrait of Washington, early treaties with foreign powers, treaties for the purchase of territory, correspondence with the heads of foreign powers, including letters from Napoleon Bonaparte, and many other interesting documents are displayed; also later State documents of world-wide fame, such as the Nullification Proclamation, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Seal of the United States. The inner workings of the State Department are shown by letters to diplomatic officers and documents of the Consular service. A map, showing the rapid growth of our official representations in foreign lands is on exhibition.

The Interior Department.

The exhibit of the Interior Department includes the Patent Office, the Bureau of Education, the Indian Office and the Geological Survey. The latter exhibit is very elaborate, and of a character intended to display as never before the wonderful geological wealth of the Piedmont region and the whole South. Elaborate exhibits brought from all over the United States, and the exhibit from the Yellowstone National Park are singularly beautiful. The Indian Office display shows the progress of Indian education at national schools. The Patent Office exhibit is a comprehensive display of mechanical models, particularly those relative to the cotton manufacturing industry. A new feature, never heretofore displayed in exhibits from this department, is illustrations of chemical manufacture, glass, pottery, etc.

Exhibit of the United States Fish Commission.

The exhibit of the Fish Commission is one of the most complete and interesting features in the Government Building. Its tanks occupy upwards of 10,000 square feet. The aquarium is arranged in a grotto, with the aisles lighted from the water, producing a peculiarly beautiful effect. The sea water is brought from the ocean and deposited in an immense tank, from which the salt water aquariums are supplied. All kinds of rare and beautiful fishes from American waters are shown, special attention being paid to the food and game fish of the fresh and salt waters of the South. The wealth of beautiful and curiously shaped fishes is so great that their names would fill pages.

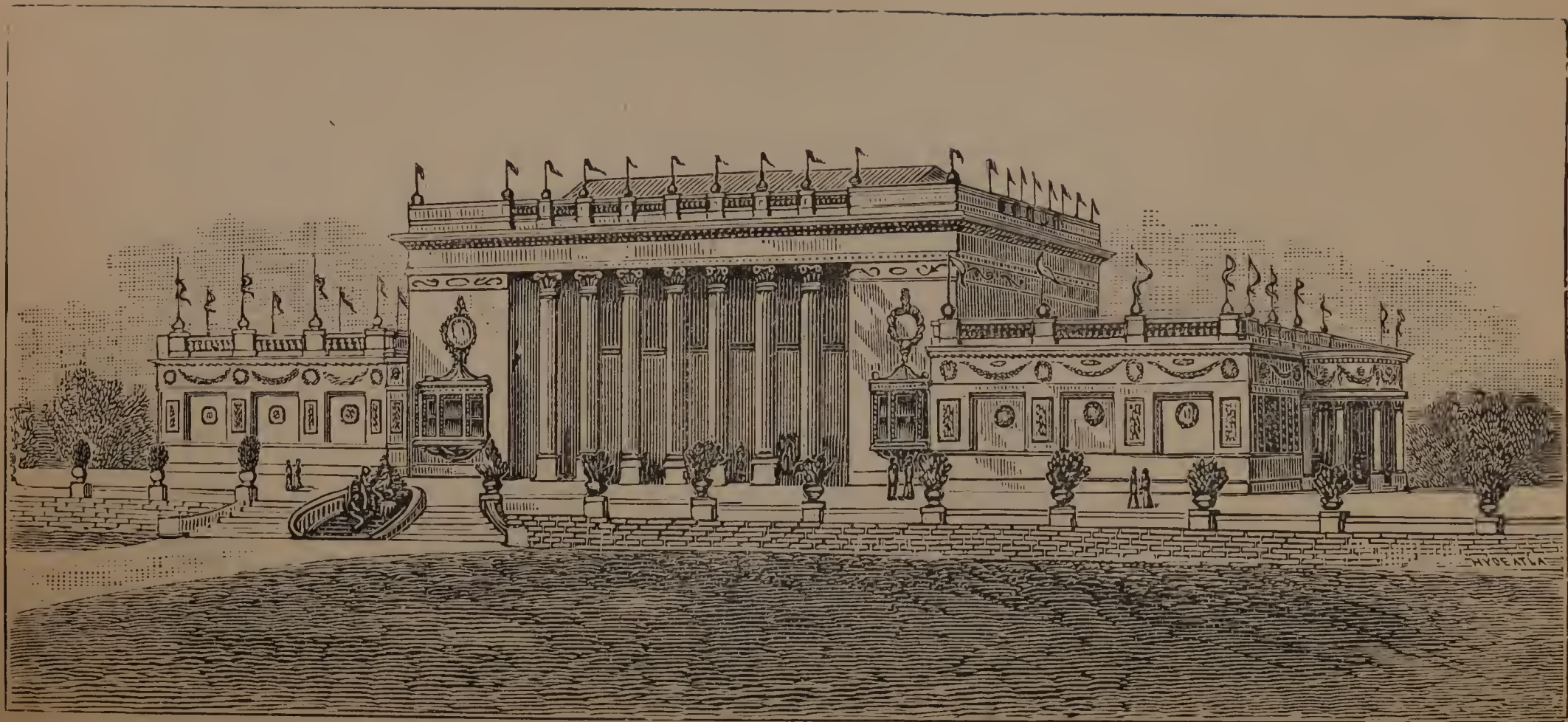
The Navy Department.

The exhibit of the United States Navy Department is very complete. Large models of many of the ships of our navy

from the beginning of the century to the present time are exhibited, together with some models of ships of an earlier period. These models will enable the spectator to see the changes in the designs and armaments of men-of-war from the time of the Spanish Armada to those of Trafalgar, from Trafalgar to our war of 1812, thence to the wooden steam frigates that bombarded Sebastopol, the monitors of our late war, until at last we reach the huge iron-clad monsters of the present day. A torpedo boat belonging to the armored cruiser *Maine* is also exhibited. Half models, plans and drawings present a complete knowledge of the present state of naval construction. A six-inch modern high power gun, together with machine guns, rapid-fire guns, everything, in fact, which goes to make up the armament of a modern man-of-war is exhibited, together with a complete collection of the projectiles used. On the dome of the Government Building is placed one of the powerful search lights of a battleship, which is used each night to assist in the illumination of the grounds.

The War Department.

The exhibit of the War Department is one of great historic interest. In addition to a full exhibition of all modern war equipments there are exhibitions of arms and accoutrements used by the United States armies from the beginning of its history. The exhibit is very full in every detail, including small arms, cannons, rapid-fire guns, the equipment of the commissary and ambulance corps, signal service corps, ordnance department, and all the other branches of the service. Many historic relics are exhibited, and the present equipment of the army is fully shown in all its latest details.



FINE ARTS BUILDING,

Fine Arts Building.

This building stands on the highest part of the grounds, to the south and west of the United States Government Building, and consists of a main central building and two side wings. The entrance to the main building is through a colonnade, and to the north and south wings through semi-circular porticos.

The exterior of the building is covered with cement plaster and staff ornaments, and is very carefully designed after Italian Renaissance motifs.

The interior is divided into three large art galleries, the two side ones being each 50 feet wide, 100 feet long and 20 feet high. The main gallery is 53 feet wide, 110 feet long, and 40 feet high. It is entirely surrounded by a balcony, with alcoves underneath. All three galleries are admirably lighted by large sky-lights.

The total available wall space for hanging purposes is 30,000 square feet.

The total ground area covered by the building is 21,200 square feet. The building is 220 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and the total height of the center building is 50 feet; side wings, 28 feet. Cost of the building, \$16,350.

Fire Building.

A little to the north and east of the main entrance stands the Fire Building, 130 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and 46 feet in height; the height of body of main building, 28 feet. The main entrance is protected by a portico, terminating in a pavilion. There are four circular corner towers—dimensions, 10 feet in diameter at the base by 42 feet in height. The building is constructed of wood, iron and glass, and is two stories in height. The second



FIRE BUILDING.

floor and roof are supported by trusses. The main floor has an area of 15,452 square feet, and the second floor 6,622 square feet, making a total floor space of 22,074 square feet. The main floor is divided into company rooms, dining-room and kitchen, and provision is also made for the care of horses. The second floor will be used for a display of fire extinguishing appliances.

The building contains various exhibits in keeping with its purpose, and on exhibition will be found all of the modern fire extinguishing appliances. Provision is also made for four companies of experienced firemen, who will be constantly on the grounds for the protection of property. The vast waste of property by fire, in the last few years, has become a matter of such serious import that the public generally are interested in any new device which will aid in keeping the "fire fiend" within bounds, and no doubt the apparatus for the fighting of fires shown in this building will prove of great interest to the majority of the visitors on the grounds.

Few people, however, realize the vast amount of money invested for the purpose of protecting their property from the ravages of the flames. To illustrate—Atlanta, a city of 110,000 inhabitants, has \$168,450 invested in her fire department property, and maintains the department, which is a fine one, at an annual expense of \$110,000, aside from what would be a fair tax and interest charge. Multiply this sum by the number of citizens of the same average size as Atlanta, and you will be able to form some idea of the vast amount expended in this direction.

To the right of the main entrance of this building is section D, and to the left is section C, while across the main or central aisle, occupying a corresponding location on the opposite side of the building, are sections B and A.

The space in sections B and A are devoted to a magnificent exhibit of fire engines of the most modern construction. The La France Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, N. Y., occupies all of section A, while section B is utilized for the exhibit of the American Fire Engine Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. In section D will be found the display of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, of New York City, which system has been adopted by the Exposition Company for use on its grounds. The exhibit is a fine one, and occupies 340 square feet of space, the largest in the building. In this same section (D) is also found the exhibit of the Hale Harness and Fire Supply Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Several smaller but interesting exhibits are found on the second floor. The Boston Belting Company, of Boston, Mass., and the Acme Company, of Hartford, Conn., occupying space in section H, while section E (also on this floor) has an exhibit of the Loeb Respiration Company, of New York City, manufacturers of improved smoke apparatus. The exhibits are interesting and attractive, both in a mechanical and artistic way, and show the great advances made in recent years in fire extinguishing appliances of all kinds and description.

Alabama Building.

The Alabama Building is located immediately east of the Plant Pyramid. It is a two-story octagon, one story with wings to the east and west, and a two-story front extension, presenting a gable facade. Its length is 176 feet, and its greatest width is 105 feet. The diameter of the octagon is 80 feet, and its walls are 26 feet high. The greatest height of the building is 60 feet. The outer walls are weatherboarded to the top of the lower story windows, above which they are covered with shingles. In painting

the exterior, the general color scheme, gray, white and moss-green, was followed. A front balcony adds materially to the appearance of the structure, and protects the principal entrance. The interior of the front projection is divided into a hall, ladies' parlor and toilet, and an office on the first floor and three private rooms on the second floor. The walls of these rooms are ceiled with yellow pine, and painted white. Two flights of stairs lead from the hall to the gallery in the octagon. This gallery is 20 feet wide and about 240 feet in circumference. This portion of the building is lighted by a clear story. Aside from the rooms above mentioned, and stairways and balustrades, the entire interior of the building is whitewashed. The floor of the octagon, and east and west wings, is gravel. Messrs. Chas. Whulock & Son, of Birmingham, Ala., were the architects, and Mr. F. G. Sheppard the builder. The floor space is 18,480 square feet, and the building cost \$7,000. Provision is made for heating by stoves. While this building is not large, it is very neat and attractive in appearance. The east wing of the building is devoted to the display made by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, of Birmingham, Ala., and the rest of the space is devoted to a general exhibit from that State.

Georgia Manufacturers' Building.

Directly north of the Negro Building, at the terminus of the Jackson street entrance, is the building erected by the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, and it is used exclusively for the exhibits of the Association. The building is 253 feet in length, 87 feet in width, and 51 feet high to top of the central rotunda. The height of main building to cornice line is 37 feet. The lower walls are 17 feet in height, above which rises a clear story of 10 feet, and a second

clear story of 8 feet. There are four corner castellated towers finished with a balustrade at the top. These towers are 21 feet square at the base, and reach a height of 55 feet. There are four entrances to the building, the principal one being deeply recessed. A beautiful rotunda, the roof of which is supported by eight arched trusses resting on columns, extends the entire width of the building.

The beauty of this building is heightened by four minarets, two at either end of the roof of the rotunda. The exterior finish is of plain matched boards, painted a delicate yellow shade, with terra cotta trimmings and moss green roof. The exterior decoration is entirely of galvanized iron work, in beautiful designs. The main floor area is 22,011 feet. This building differs materially from the other main structures, both in style of architecture, which is decidedly Moorish, and in color scheme. While not the equal in size of some of the buildings on the grounds, it compares favorably with most of them in appearance, and on account of its style of architecture and color scheme used, is a very prominent feature of the landscape.

Southern Railway Building.

Located midway between the Georgia Manufacturers' Association and the Transportation Buildings, stands the attractive building of the Southern Railway. It is octagonal in plan, 40 feet in diameter, with a large dome surmounted by a handsome figure of Progress molded in staff, and carrying the S. R. and arrow in one hand and an hour-glass in the other. The height of the building is 31 feet, and of the main walls 26 feet. There are two entrances to the building, one on the east and one on the west side, and alcoves at the two opposite sides.

In the way of exterior ornamentation there are four



SOUTHERN RAILWAY BUILDING.

richly decorated pediments with the well-known S. R. and arrow device of the company. On either side of the main entrance are handsome staff panels, showing the progress of transportation facilities within the last three quarters of a century. On one side is the representation of a stage coach, drawing up to an inn. On the other is a modern vestibule train and high-speed locomotive. The interior of the building is correspondingly attractive, and the walls are lined with specimen cases of various products from the territories tributary to the Southern's lines. There is also a very valuable collection of architects' drawings, loaned by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, showing all the principal railway edifices in America.

Plant System Exhibit.

To the east of the Government Building stands the unique and attractive structure of the Plant System. It is pyramidal in form, 100 feet square and 60 feet high. The west and south sides of the building are covered with Florida hard rock phosphate, the east side with Florida pebble phosphate, and the north side with South Carolina phosphate. The interior is one large room about 100 feet square, 20 feet high and is lighted by a glass belt near the ceiling. The exhibit consists of samples of the various woods, minerals, and vegetables grown in the territory adjacent to the lines of road of the Plant System in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

The building and exhibit was designed by Mr. D. H. Elliott, General Land Agent of the Associated Railway Land Department of Florida, and has his personal care and supervision. In addition to the main building there is an annex 140 feet in length and 35 feet wide used as a train shed and for other exhibits. A modern freight train, one

half size, is shown complete in every detail, engine, caboose, and cars, laden with samples of lumber, cotton, and fruits, and other products of the country. A turpentine still, in full operation twice a day, is a splendid practical demonstration of the manufacture of turpentine and rosin, and illustrates every product of the pine tree. Models of the Plant System steamers are also shown in this building.

A very interesting feature of this exhibit is a palmetto hut. It is 16 feet square and is covered with palmetto leaves. In it will be shown all the productions of the cabbage palm or palmetto. Several women are engaged in the process of making palmetto hats, a very interesting work. Altogether the exhibit is a magnificent one and reflects great credit upon the Plant System. A visit to the building and careful study of its contents will prove not only interesting but very instructive indeed. The samples of various products on exhibition will show that for fertility of soil, equable climate, and productive farming lands, there are few, if any, sections of this country more desirable than the territory in that portion of the above mentioned States traversed by the great Plant System.

The interior of this unique pyramidal structure is even more interesting than its exterior. Broad avenues leading from the four entrances cross in the center of the building, quartering the floor space. Entering from the side next to the Government Building the first exhibit to the left is of various varieties of phosphate rock, from South Carolina and Florida, so extensively used in the manufacture of fertilizers, and various other articles. One of the most prominent exhibits in this quarter, is the relief map of Florida. Here the visitor can view "the land of flowers" as it is. The map gives the correct topography of the State, having been made exactly to scale. It is mounted

in black walnut and is surrounded by a finely finished hand railing of the same wood. In the opposite quarter, on the same side of the building, are exhibits from the west coast. On the south side of the building is a myriad of exhibits of fruits, vegetables, cereals, etc., from different sections of country tributary to the Plant System. The decorations are elaborate and beautiful. The entire ceiling is a great Maltese cross decorated with cereals, which in itself is a splendid exhibit. The side walls are covered with paintings and other pictures, designs in cereals and bunting. Prominent among the pictures is that of Mr. Plant hanging over the north entrance, decorated with the flags of the countries he has conjoined by his steamship lines, and surmounted by the American eagle; President Cleveland's picture is over the east entrance, George Washington's over the west, and the word "Atlanta" worked in cereals around the lithograph of Henry W. Grady over the south doorway.

State of Georgia Building.

Directly north of the Auditorium, with a 60-foot stairway between, connecting the Plaza with territory in front of the main entrance, stands the building erected by the State of Georgia. It is 115 feet wide by 150 feet in length, and 88 feet high to top of dome. The height of body of main building is 53 feet on the east front and 40 feet on the west front. It has a dome 38 feet at the base by 60 feet high, the top of which is crowned with a model of the State coat of arms, while the pediment over the entrance contains a bas-relief of "Oglethorpe," taken from a painting in the State Capitol. There are 8,737 square feet in main floor and front and rear balconies. The building cost \$8,487.

On the first or Plaza floor of this building is found the elaborate exhibit of the Georgia School of Technology. A practical demonstration of the work of this school is given by a class at work in the building. A similar exhibit is made by the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, of Milledgeville, Ga. The common schools also make an exhibit on this floor, and here also is found the State exhibit of Geology and Forestry, a beautiful and interesting exhibit occupying 2,000 feet of space. On the second floor, entered from the driveway, is found the Agricultural exhibits from the following counties: Randolph, Clarke, Meriwether, Bartow, Floyd, Greene, Polk, Sumter, Worth, Gwinnett, Cobb, Dodge, Glynn, Harralson. A large pyramid of fruits occupies the central portion of this floor, and the various products of the counties above mentioned, form a magnificent exhibit. The gallery is used principally for exhibits made by Georgia women. The interior of the building is elaborately decorated with cereals and bunting in artistic combination.

Pennsylvania Building.

The building is located between the Fire Building and the Piedmont Club, and facing east on the Plaza. Being surrounded by terraces on the front and sides, and backed with the large trees of the park, it forms one of the most pleasing and attractive buildings upon the grounds, being entirely different from any of the other designs.

The general style of the building is Grecian Ionic. The details are carried out in strict conformity to the style adopted, and show much refinement.

The building is entered through an open loggia, by means of a broad flight of steps, ornamented at the sides with carved lions on pedestals, and flanked on either side



GEORGIA MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

by covered porticos. The platform of the loggia is raised some ten steps above the grade, and is laid in red and white octagon tile.

The entrance to the building proper through this loggia, into an entrance hall, 16 by 28 feet, with large open fireplace directly opposite the entrance doors. At either end there is a screen formed of large columns standing on a buttress, supporting cornice above, surrounding the whole. At each end of the hall is a large room, nearly 20 feet square, the one at the left devoted to women, and that at the right to men. Opening off these rooms are suitable toilet rooms, well equipped with modern toilet conveniences with marble floors and partitions. The rooms at the end of the hall have dome ceilings.

The entrance hall has an open gallery reached by means of the staircase at the back, which forms a midway platform between the main floor and the roof garden.

Opening off the main hall is also a commodious office for the use of the Commissioners, with an open fireplace. A cloak room on the first floor also adds to the convenience of the guest. The entire interior of the building is carried out in classic style to match the exterior, and proves very effective.

The deck of the roof is covered with heavy canvas, and the parapet is surrounded at the sides with flower boxes. Ornamental standards at intervals support the awning, and flag staffs over the columns of the main building serve to fly the State flag and ornamental bannerets.

Upon the first floor, surrounding the colonnade, pedestals are placed for ornamental flower boxes, which, filled with many colored flowers and palms, form a very pleasing picture.

A special feature of the exhibit is the old Liberty Bell,

which is located in the center of the open loggia, upon a raised dais and beneath a portable awning.

The interior of the building has hardwood parquetry flooring and oak wood finish. The plaster work of the interior is tinted in colors to harmonize well with the finish. Electric lights are distributed throughout both the interior and exterior to give brilliant lighting effects.

The exterior of the building is painted white. The total length is 81 feet, width 72 feet, and height 32 feet. Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert is the architect.

New York Building.

The site of the New York Building, between the Fine Arts Building and the Piedmont Club, is a very desirable and appropriate one for this ornate structure. The building stands on a high knoll overlooking the Plaza and grounds. Its total length is 90 feet and width 70 feet. The main walls of the building are 30 feet in height and the distance to apex of roof 55 feet. The main entrance is through a three-story semi-circular vestibule. The first story of the building is of stone with wood above, with the exception of the vestibule which is stone to the second story. All exterior openings are finished with pilasters. The attractiveness of the building is greatly enhanced by wide porches extending around the entire building on both the first and second floors. French windows in every room lead out to this porch. The third story of the vestibule is reserved for an orchestra. The interior of the building is very attractive and conveniently arranged. On the first floor is a large reception hall, with rooms on either side used as a ladies' and gentlemen's parlor. Opening off these rooms are suitable toilet rooms, well equipped with modern toilet conveniences. The second story is a grand prome-

nade hall with a 20-foot ceiling. The reception hall is finished with Georgia pine ceiling, and the remainder of the building is artistically draped with Japanese matting; producing a very pleasing effect. The reception hall and gentlemen's and ladies' parlors are provided with large and beautiful open fireplaces. Electric lights are distributed throughout both the interior and exterior. The building is fully equipped for convenience and comfort and is in every way worthy of the great Empire State. The cost was \$11,000. Mr. Charles Norris Hoar is the architect.

The Model School.

The Model School is one of a group of several small but attractive buildings, located to the south of the Woman's Building. It is a substantial structure erected at a cost of \$3,000. The building is weather-boarded to the window sills, with shingles to the top of windows and ceiled above. It has a slate roof and two brick chimneys. The color is gray with white trimmings. The total length is 60 feet and width 56 feet. Height of main walls 14 feet and the height to the apex or roof 28 feet. There is a portico 6 by 22 feet at the main entrance with spacious bay windows on either side. The interior is plastered, the woodwork painted, and the room is divided into two sections by a hall 12 feet in width. On the left is a school room fully equipped with desks and all the necessary paraphernalia. Here every day Miss Minnie Holman, of Nashville, Tenn., will teach a class from the Home for the Friendless. Miss Holman is an expert teacher and will give a practical demonstration of modern methods of imparting instruction to the youth of the land. On the right of the hall there is an auditorium for visitors and an exhibit of all of the most modern school apparatus. This model school was

originated and planned by Miss Nettie Sergeant, of Atlanta, Ga., the Principal of the Girls' High School. By her individual efforts the necessary sum was secured to carry the idea to a successful completion.

Chimes Tower.

In front of the Government and Fine Art Buildings is the Chimes tower, 136 feet in height, and 22 feet at the base. It stands at one of the highest points of land in the entire enclosure. This is the largest Chimes Tower ever erected in America and has a full chime of thirteen bells whose sweet melody is heard echoing through the hills of Middle Georgia for miles round. The cost of the tower is \$2,000. It is covered with shingles and terminates with a pagoda roofed pavilion. It is a symmetrical and beautiful structure and the object of much admiration.

Train Shed.

At the Jackson street entrance, opposite the Negro Building, stands a large triangular-shaped building used for a train shed. Its average length is 350 feet, and its width 125 feet. It has six tracks and will house a large number of cars. No attempt is made at ornamentation or finish.

Massachusetts Building.

This building is situated on high ground to the east of the United States Government Building and fronting on the same roadway. It is an exact reproduction of the home of New England's poet, the memory of whom is dear to every American heart, Longfellow, at Cambridge, Mass. It is a model of colonial architecture and stands on ample and handsome grounds. The building is 80 by 50 feet on

the ground, the walls are 30 feet high to the cornice line, while it is 40 feet to the railing surrounding the top of the hipped roof. There is a broad veranda at either end of the building, the roofs of which are supported by Ionic columns. The pediment above the cornice line over the front entrance, and the cornice at either corner of the building, are supported by massive pilasters of the Ionic order. The structure is two stories and the roof is relieved by dormer windows.

Internally there are but two main rooms, one on the first floor, and one above. Opening off the main room of the first floor, which is used for a reception room, are two small rooms, one of which is used for an office and the other for a private room. The second floor is a large hall for receptions, etc. This is a magnificent room, with high arched ceilings supported by ornamented columns. There are no exhibits in the building, but the walls are hung with portraits of celebrated men and other pictures in liberal numbers. The building is headquarters for all New England. It cost \$10,000.

Illinois Building.

The handsome building erected by the State of Illinois stands east of the United States Government Building and south of the Alabama Building and a road-way between them on which it fronts. It is a two-story main building, with wings at either end. Its total length is 138 feet, and width 80 feet. The walls of the main building are 28 feet high, while the total height is 42 feet. The wings are semi-circular in form and the whole building is surrounded by a broad veranda, the roof of which is supported by Doric columns. Above the veranda on the main building are artistic balconies reached from the second story. The

pediment of the front portico is supported by two great Ionic columns. Open fire-places are provided at either end of the main building for warming and ventilating the apartments. It is erected on the club-house plan, and is divided into rooms suitable for that purpose, for such is the only use to which it is put, as there are no exhibits shown in the building. It will be the headquarters of visitors from Illinois. Architecturally it is a very handsome structure.

Costa Rica Building.

This building is situated on the west bank of Clara Meer, and consists of a central cella 25 by 60 feet, surrounded by an arcaded porch 12 feet wide. The cella extends up through roof, and is lighted by clear story windows. This building will be devoted to the exhibits from Costa Rica, and the porch is intended to be used as a café for serving coffee from Costa Rica.

The building is designed after the domestic type of the Italian Renaissance, and is a very attractive and picturesque exhibit. Total length is 80 feet, width 45 feet, and height of main wall 22 feet; height to apex of roof 28 feet. The structure cost \$2,500.

Battle-Scarred Log Cabin.

To the east of the north wing of the Georgia State Building, in a cozy nook between the Georgia Building and the terrace, stands a remarkable war relic. It is the celebrated "Battle-Scarred Log Cabin," from the battlefield of the Kennesaw mountain—a plain log cabin, 18 by 22 feet. This relic was sent to the Exposition by the women of Cobb county, Ga.

The cabin was situated just behind the Confederate

breastworks. It offered a good mark for some of Sherman's batteries, and was bored in every part with shells and peppered with bullets, but did not take fire. There are over 30 clean holes through its walls, made by Federal shells, and many hundreds of bullets are buried in its logs. The cabin was taken down and rebuilt in the Exposition grounds.

Midway Heights.

Midway Heights is in the southern part of the grounds and on a high piece of land extending from Piedmont avenue to Jackson street. The exhibits are made by concessionaires. Admission fees are charged to them. Near the western approach is the antique design of Cairo street and the station of the Scenic Railway, while at the extreme western end is the new and novel sport called Shooting the Chutes. From a point opposite the Cairo street exhibit the buildings are located on either side of a long street extending to the extreme eastern terminus of the Heights. The most prominent of the Midway Height attractions are the Mystic Maze, Moorish Palace, Little World, Haunted Swing, Deep Sea Diving, Phoenix Wheel, Animal Arena, German Village, Beauty Show, Chinese Village, Living Pictures, Roltairs Illusions, Indian Village, Ostrich Farm, Monkey Paradise.

Rules and Regulations Condensed.

The Exposition shall be open for admission of visitors on the 18th day of September and close on the 31st day of December, 1895; on each day of the week, except Sunday, the gates shall be open to exhibitors and all employees at 6 o'clock A. M., and to the public at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 10 o'clock P. M., except in special cases

The price of admission and entrance to the Exposition grounds and buildings shall be fifty (50) cents *per capita*, provided, however, that children under twelve years of age shall be admitted at twenty-five (25) cents *per capita*.

Complimentary tickets shall be issued to those whose official position demands recognition by the Exposition; also, one each to a representative of the most prominent and principal newspapers of this and foreign countries, and to any other person or persons who may be adjudged to be entitled to complimentary pass by the President. Passes issued upon the request of the President of the Cotton States and International Exposition, shall bear his signature.

Each exhibitor shall be entitled to one pass, provided his presence is required during the installation of his exhibit, and the time same is on exhibition. Such attendants and employees as are necessarily and regularly required for the care of each exhibit respectively, whose services are paid for by the exhibitor, shall be entitled to free admission when approved by the department of admissions.

One free pass shall be issued to each person, firm, or corporation, who has been granted a concession by the Cotton States and International Exposition, and all the necessary servants and employees of such concessionaires shall be admitted free to the Exposition grounds, when approved by the department of admissions.

Matters pertaining to the sale and collection of tickets are under the supervision of a committee of which the Director-General is chairman.

Exhibitors will be charged for space, for all commercial exhibits in any of the Exposition buildings, at the rate of one dollar per square foot. A charge will be made for stalls for live stock, which will be specified in catalogue for live stock.

A limited amount of power will be supplied gratuitously, but the amount will be settled definitely at the time space is allotted. Power in excess of that allotted will be furnished by the Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess must be settled at the time of allotment of space.

Exhibitors must provide at their own expense all show cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all pulleys, countershafting, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts.

Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their application. Permits for space are not transferable.

Decorations, signs, dimensions of cabinets, shelving, counters, etc., and the arrangement of exhibits, must conform to the general plan. Reasonable precautions will be taken for the preservation of exhibits, but the Cotton States and International Exposition Company will not be responsible for any damage to, or for the loss or destruction of any exhibit resulting from any cause.

Favorable terms will be arranged by which exhibitors may insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations governing employees of the Exposition, but no exhibitor will be permitted to employ attendants or assistants for such service in any building except upon written consent of the chief of the department.

The chief of each department will provide cards of uniform size and character, which may be affixed to exhibits, and on which will be stated only the exhibitor's name and address, the name of the object or article exhibited, and its catalogue number.

Exhibitor's business cards and brief descriptive circulars only may be placed within such exhibitor's space for distribution. The right is reserved by the Executive Committee to restrict or discontinue this privilege.

The chief of each department, with the approval of the President, has the power to order the removal of any article which he may consider dangerous, detrimental to, or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition, or the comfort and safety of the public.

Exhibitors will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their exhibits, and the space surrounding the same. All exhibits must be in complete order each day at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening. No work of this character will be permitted during the hours the buildings are open to the public.

Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and Director-General.

Immediately after the close of the Exposition, exhibitors must remove their effects, and complete such removal on or before January 30, 1896.

In case exhibitors request it, the chief of the several departments shall turn over the boxes and cases in which exhibits are shipped to the Department of Transportation, to be by it stored in storehouses to be constructed for that purpose, until the close of the Exposition. At the close of the Exposition they shall be delivered to the owner, and when they are repacked ready for shipment the Transportation Department shall deliver them on board cars, or other vehicles, provided by the exhibitor. The charges for such storing and handling are five cents per cubic foot for the actual space occupied, but not less than fifty cents on any

one lot. The Exposition Company is not responsible for any loss or damage.

Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby agrees to conform strictly to the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exposition.

Sales of articles in the buildings or on the grounds subject to special rules of the several departments.

The removal of exhibits will not be permitted before the close of the Exposition.

The general reception of articles at the Exposition will commence August 1, 1895.

If exhibits are intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor in the application for space, or they will be excluded from examination for award.

Liberal money premiums will be given for collective exhibits of agricultural products by individuals and counties.

Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition.

The Board of Directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition reserves the right to construe, amend, or add to these rules whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exposition.

Live-Stock.

The live-stock exhibit is especially large and interesting. The Exposition authorities have used great care, and every specimen is especially fine, and truly representative of its class.

The following condensed rules governing this exhibit will be found of interest alike to visitor and exhibitor:

1. The exhibition of live-stock will open October 16th,

1895, and close December 10th, 1895, and will comprise the following divisions:

A.—Horses, ponies, jacks, jennets, and mules.

B.—Cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

C.—Poultry and pet stock.

2. The dates for exhibits of the various divisions are as follows:

Division A, October 16th to October 29th, 1895, inclusive.

Division B, November 6th to November 19th, 1895, inclusive.

Division C, November 27th to December 10th, 1895, inclusive.

3. Entries will close in the several divisions of the Live-Stock Department as follows:

Division A, October 15th, 1895.

Division B, November 5th, 1895.

Division C, November 26th, 1895.

5. All animals must be on the grounds of the Exposition not later than the opening date mentioned in Rule 2 of the division to which they belong, and must remain on the grounds until the closing date for the exhibit in such division, unless special permission is granted by the chief of the department for their removal prior to such date.

6. For the convenience of exhibitors, arrangements will be made to receive animals in each division five (5) days before the opening date of such division.

9. All animals from foreign countries will be subject to the quarantine regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

11. Should any exhibitor misrepresent any material fact required, or attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon the Cotton States and International Exposition, he will thereby forfeit

all rights as an exhibitor, and the animal or animals entered by him will be excluded from the grounds.

15. The chief of the Department of Live-Stock is authorized to order the removal of vicious or fractious animals from the grounds.

16. Exhibitors are required to furnish attendants.

17. The Cotton States and International Exposition will provide accommodations for exhibits of live-stock. All stalls and pens will be regularly numbered. Corresponding numbers on labels will be furnished exhibitors. Stalls will be charged for as follows: Open stalls, \$3; box stalls, \$5; pens, \$3.

18. Exhibitors will be required to keep the stalls occupied by their exhibits and the grounds adjacent thereto thoroughly clean.

19. All animals, before admission to the grounds, must be examined by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Director-General, as a safeguard against infectious diseases. The veterinary surgeon will make daily inspection of the grounds, stables, stalls, and pens and make daily report in writing to the chief of the Department of Live Stock of the condition in which said grounds, stables, stalls, and pens are kept.

20. Ample supply of water will be provided for distribution at convenient locations upon the grounds.

21. Forage, grain, and bedding will be furnished at market prices, at depots conveniently located within the grounds.

28. No animals will be admitted from districts of the United States or other countries from which the shipments of such animals, on account of infectious or contagious diseases, is prohibited by the regulations of the United

States Department of Agriculture or the regulations of the State of Georgia.

Liberal cash premiums will be awarded. Diplomas and medals will also be awarded for merit.

Customs Arrangements.

By act of congress foreign exhibits are admitted to this country free of duty, if unsold, and the Exposition grounds and buildings constitute a bonded warehouse for such goods. In case exhibits or duplicates of exhibits of imported goods are sold, customs officers, with officers on the grounds, will be on hand to collect the duty and release the goods without delay.

The leading transportation lines are bonded from the principal ports to Atlanta, so that exhibits coming from abroad come in bond to Atlanta, and remain in bond until they have been returned from whence they came.

General Information.

Admission Fee.—Fifty cents entitles the visitor to all the buildings within the inclosure, except the attractions on Midway Heights, Buffalo Bill's Wild West, and the Japanese and Mexican villages, located on the main grounds. Admission to these various attractions is nominal, varying from ten to fifty cents.

Admission tickets may be had at the booths and ticket offices at the Exposition grounds and also at down town offices.

Transportation.—The railroads have been very liberal in their assistance. The freight traffic associations of this country, of which the chief transportation lines are members, have uniformly adopted a tariff of full rates on the forward journey, with free return where there has been no

change of ownership. The minimum weight adopted is 100 pounds, and the least amount charged is twenty-five cents.

The above-mentioned arrangements do not apply to horses or fancy animals, but correspondingly favorable rates have been adopted for that class of freight.

Similarly favorable rates have been made by the various express companies, and exhibits sent by express, to the Director-General, prepaid, are duly cared for and placed on exhibition.

Express.—For the convenience of the visitors and exhibitors, several express offices are maintained on the grounds, at convenient locations, where all of the business usually done by express companies, including money orders, is carried on.

The Passenger Traffic Association has extended favors in aid of the Exposition, and have fixed exceptionally favorable rates from all points.

The Southern Railway and the electric car lines are prepared to convey people to and from the grounds, daily, as follows:

The Southern Railway has made special and elaborate arrangements for handling visitors to the Exposition. Trains of eight coaches, each coach accommodating ninety-six people, will leave Loyd street terminal, in the city, on a three to ten minutes schedule. The station has been specially erected for the Exposition passengers. It is located immediately to the east of the Union Passenger Station, and incoming visitors can step across the street and enter the Southern's special Exposition trains and be landed at the grounds in ten minutes. No better location for the downtown terminal could have been chosen, and the Exposition terminal is equally desirable, landing passengers within

100 feet of the Transportation Building right in the very center of the grounds.

Passengers after purchasing their tickets pass through turn-stiles depositing the tickets in boxes before taking the train. There are three spacious platforms at both terminals, a central one twenty feet wide by 350 feet in length from which passengers take the train, and two outside platforms ten feet wide and 350 feet long are used for depositing passengers, thus avoiding any confusion or crush of people going in opposite directions. Two special tracks are used solely for Exposition traffic, and the automatic block signal system is in operation between the terminals. Every possible provision has been made both for the comfort and absolute safety of the passengers, and the traveler will find this route the safest, shortest, and best. The trains will run regularly from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., and as much later as necessity requires. The arrangements made by the Southern for handling Exposition visitors have never been equaled except by the Illinois Central Railroad at the World's Fair, whose exposition transportation facilities were conceded to be the most perfect ever adopted for handling large crowds with speed and safety. The rate of fare is ten cents each way.

Police.

The headquarters of the police department are in the Auditorium Building, where is found the public and private offices, rooms devoted to the signal system, sleeping apartments for the reserve force, three steel cells, and space for a patrol wagon. The officers in charge of the grounds have been specially selected by the Board of Police Commissioners, and will wear the regular uniform of the city police.

The force consists of about fifty men; those on duty dur-



FINE ARTS BUILDING.



GEORGIA BUILDING

ing the day will be in charge of a captain and sergeant, while the night force are in charge of a sergeant. The Gamewell signal system is used, and there are nine signal boxes on the grounds; when necessary, officers can call the patrol wagon to their aid. In cases of accident, the patrol wagon will be utilized as an ambulance to convey injured people to comfortable quarters where medical aid can be obtained. The regular police are reinforced by eight detectives, and visitors to the grounds will be amply protected from pickpockets and other objectionable characters. The arrangements are under the direct charge and supervision of Atlanta's able chief of police, Mr. A. B. Connolly, and everything has been done for the protection of visitors.

The grounds will be so thoroughly patrolled that one can visit any part of them by day or night without fear or annoyance. Suspicious characters from afar will be welcomed at the train by courteous police officials, who will convey the gentlemen at once to police headquarters, furnishing them a pleasant ride through the city in comfortable and handsome patrol wagons.

At night, 440 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power, and 5,750 incandescent electric lights of 16 candle-power, and three great search lights, the electric fountain, and the illumination of the Electricity and other buildings, make a scene of unexcelled beauty and grandeur.

It is well to mention the important fact that no carriages or other vehicles are allowed on the grounds, unless on special occasions.

The various I. O. O. F. lodges of Atlanta keep "open house," and desire that all members of the order in the city call or make the lodge rooms their headquarters, as suits their convenience.

Public Comfort Department.

The headquarters of this department are located at 38 Wall street, opposite the Union Passenger Station, and will remain open day and night during the Exposition. For the convenience of visitors, a large check-room has been provided, where baggage can be checked at any time for the small charge of ten cents per package. Visitors also have access to a long-distance pay telephone. A complete registration of every available room in the city has been made without charge to guest or landlord. Uniformed men will meet all incoming trains an hour out of the city, and will be prepared to assign visitors to rooms and provide them with tickets giving full information as to location, rates, etc. Certain rules have been made, to which the visitor's attention is called. Mr. Alex. W. Smith is the efficient chief of this department, and through his efforts the department has reached a high state of perfection.

1. When parties have registered rooms with this department they agree not to make any engagement for said rooms without at least six hours' notice to headquarters.

2. The department reserves the right to decline to register accommodations when it considers the rate of compensation therefor unreasonable or exorbitant.

3. When definite engagement is made for accommodations in advance, at least one day's rate for each person shall be paid before such reservation is binding. The said advance payment will be forfeited, and said accommodations reassigned unless parties claim the rooms during the first twenty-four hours of the engagement.

4. The department headquarters will be equipped with an iron safe for the protection of money and valuables of its patrons, and due notice of such fact will be published to visitors; owners of private residences who entertain visitors

will not be held responsible for the safe-keeping of such money and valuables.

5. The department's agents will exercise their best judgment as to the character of visitors assigned and the accommodations recommended, but the Exposition Company will not be responsible, beyond the exercise of a reasonable degree of prudence in the selection of its agents, for the conduct or misconduct of any lodger or landlord assigned through the Public Comfort Department.

6. No responsibility for baggage will be assumed by the department unless same be checked in the parcel room at headquarters, and then the responsibility shall cover value of wearing apparel and toilet articles only, and shall not cover fire risk.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta is situated in the midst of the great Georgia plateau, known as the Piedmont Region, the high rolling land constituting the foot hills of the southern extremity of the Appalachian chain of mountains. Her average altitude is 1,050 feet above the sea. Her position is such that she has been properly styled the "Gate City." Like Chicago, she stands directly in the pathway of travel and traffic, and all must pass her way.

She is not only the capital of the Empire State of the South, but the metropolis of the Southeast. She is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural and mineral regions in the world. While she is not favored with any great natural highway of commerce, she is the center of a railway system second to none, which compensates for the seeming forgetfulness of nature in locating her great waterways. Thirteen railroads radiate from here in every direction, making the city a great distributing point.

The city of Atlanta is known to the people of the world. Even school children are familiar with her, for is she not one of the few cities with a page—yes, with pages—devoted to her in the history of the world? Yes, she bought her place at fearful cost; but it is hers, and it has proven to be the best possible investment she could have made. The free cities of ancient Europe shine no brighter in history than does Atlanta. She is proud of her name and fame, and has just cause therefor.

The growth of Atlanta has been marvelous, and her prosperity wonderful, since the fateful days in '64 when Sherman's army left nothing here but ashes and smouldering ruins; everything was gone but hope and energy. From that time she has been carried along on the mighty and irresistible current of human progress. No circumstances nor conditions could have hastened or retarded her. It was intended from the beginning

that a great city should rise above these foothills, for before Atlanta was known or dreamt of, the great avenues of stage and wagon traffic between the North and South and East and West, crossed each other here. This cross-roads meeting place in time demanded an inn. First known as Terminus for years, in 1843 the name was changed to that of Marthasville, in compliment to the daughter of ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin. In 1846 the name Atlanta was chosen. When the dark days of '61 and '64 had passed, she sprang into new life and took on more vigorous growth. From that time she has taken sturdy strides, until to-day she stands forth with 110,000 souls in the palm of her hand.

Among the great cities of America she claims distinction of the highest rank, and her claims are neither empty nor fraudulent. They have been investigated by committees, commissions and delegations appointed and sent out from the leading cities of the country for that purpose. The universal verdict is that her claims are well founded. Every report has read, "Atlanta is one of the cleanest, best paved, best drained, best sewered, best lighted and best governed cities on the continent, if not in the world." Her streets are well kept and clean from one year's end to another. Writers have even used the boulevards of Paris, London and New York for purposes of comparison.

She has sixty miles of streets paved with asphalt, vitrified brick, and granite blocks from Stone Mountain. From her suburban limits, excellent roads lead to the various suburbs and the country beyond.

The city has a natural and an artificial sewerage system which has been pronounced perfect by sanitary engineers. Her principal trunk sewers are large enough to permit the passage of a horse and wagon. The drainage and sewerage system is so arranged that it carries off rapidly and completely the floods resulting from heavy rainfalls peculiar to this section at certain seasons of the year, and these rainfalls, flushing the drains and sewers as they do, assist very materially in maintaining the splendid sanitary condition of the city. Her lateral sewers,

however, are flushed as regularly as clock work from the fire plugs. As a result of her perfect sanitary regulations, the purity of her atmosphere, and the equableness of her temperature, Atlanta has never had an epidemic, and malarial diseases are almost unknown here.

She owns her water supply system, which is sufficient to meet the demands of a population of 500,000, or nearly five times the number of people residing within her limits now. Her water is supplied from the Chattahoochee river, seven miles from the city, and is conducted through pipes by the aid of two pumping stations and an immense reservoir.

Every gallon taken from the river is scientifically filtered, and has been frequently pronounced by chemical experts absolutely free from impurities of any kind. She has refused for the plant a sum sufficient to more than pay the entire indebtedness of the city.

The city is laid out as a great circle, with the Union Passenger Depot as the center of trade as well as the geographical center.

The electric light system of the city is perfect, and it is brilliantly lighted from center to circumference. There are no dark places where danger lurks.

The ramifications of her splendid electric street car system embrace every quarter of the city and extends far beyond the limits of the suburbs and to pleasure resorts miles into the country. All, however, center near the postoffice on Marietta street, from which place a car can be taken for any desired point. Total length of her electric car system exceeds 100 miles.

Atlanta has a fire department famous throughout the land. This city has not had a conflagration of great consequence since early in the eighties. The result of this is that Atlanta property is considered a good risk by insurance companies, and rates are comparatively low.

Her police department is a model of excellence. It is under the control of a non-partisan board, interested alike in the

finances and morals of the city. It is completely divorced from politics, the bane of most all of the large cities.

Atlanta is a remarkably orderly city. This is one of the facts that at once impresses itself upon the visitor. Brawls are very infrequent, even in neighborhoods where they might reasonably be expected.

Her school system is counted among the best in the country. It consists of numerous primary and high schools for white and black, and colleges and seminaries for the higher education of the youth. She has a great technological school, many medical colleges, training schools of various kinds, and miscellaneous educational institutions. In fact, Atlanta is the educational center of the South.

She has first class hotels, splendid clubs, good libraries and able newspapers.

Her churches are numerous, and many of them magnificent structures. Her people are church-goers and believe implicitly in the elevating influence of religion. All denominations are well represented, and generally well supported.

Healthfulness.

The statements that Atlanta is a mountain city, and that Denver, Colorado, is the only city in the United States of equal population that has an altitude as high as the Georgia metropolis, may appear strange, but they are, nevertheless, true. The summer months are much warmer and more oppressive in cities five hundred miles to the north than they are in Atlanta. The variations of temperature between the coolest and hottest days of summer does not exceed nine degrees, ninety-five being the maximum. The variation between the coldest and mildest days of winter is from 60 to 8 degrees, the mercury rarely falling within ten degrees of zero, and indicating an annual mean of 64 degrees. The weather is never uncomfortably warm, and the evenings, as in all cities of high altitude, are invariably cool. "The greatest heat is less than that which prevails contemporaneously in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago,



VIEW OF THE CAPITOL.

and other northern cities," says an authority. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that there has never been a case of sun-stroke in Atlanta. Her great altitude, perfect natural and artificial drainage, pure, bracing air, and pure, soft water, combine to make epidemics and malaria impossible. During one of the greatest epidemics of yellow fever that has ever scourged the south, when all other cities quarantined against it, Atlanta's gates were thrown wide open to refugees, and she was none the worse for her hospitality. Pulmonary and kidney diseases are almost unknown. In 1894, the death rate was but 16.38 to the thousand.

Commerce and Manufacturing.

Commercially, as in other things, Atlanta accepts no second place. The valuation of her property is set down at \$78,700,000. Her trade and manufactures exceed \$160,000,000 annually. The engines of commerce are at work on every hand. Her manufactured products find their way to every clime, and the demand for them is continually increasing. Her towering places of trade are unsurpassed by any city of her size, and her streets are always a scene of life and activity. Her factories are never idle, and smoke is ever curling heavenward from their stacks. Her streets are lined with as beautiful and stately residences, and as handsome grounds as can be found anywhere. Notably, Peachtree street, leading directly to the Exposition grounds, is lined with magnificent homes.

What Atlanta Wants.

Atlanta desires, most of all, to cultivate, extend and retain her friendly relations with every quarter of our common country, the first and greatest in the world. She bids her kindred welcome.

Points of Interest.

Among the many places of interest to the visitor to Atlanta, may be mentioned the following :

The Exposition.—Reached by Consolidated cars, *via* Peachtree and Jackson streets, and Southern Railway.

Athletic Park (Baseball Grounds).—Boulevard and Jackson street ; take Consolidated cars on Marietta street, *via* Edgewood avenue.

Aragon Roof Garden.—Aragon Hotel, corner Peachtree and Ellis streets.

Capitol Building, on the square bounded by Washington street, Capitol place, Capitol avenue, and East Hunter street.—Visitors are admitted to the roof from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., where a fine view of the city can be had. The building is reached by Capitol avenue, Hunter and East Fair street cars.

Chamber of Commerce.—Corner South Pryor and East Hunter streets.

County Court House.—The building is located opposite the Chamber of Commerce, and both buildings are reached by the South Pryor street car line, or the same line of cars running to the Capitol building.

Custom House, Post Office, and Government Building.—Corner Marietta, Forsyth and Fairlie streets.

City Waterworks.—Reached by Atlanta and Chattahoochee river cars.

A visit to any of the following Cemeteries will prove interesting :

Oakland.—Take Decatur or East Fair street cars.

West View.—Walker street cars.

Hollywood.—Reached by the Chattahoochee river cars.

Battlefields.

Battle of Peachtree Creek, July 19, 1864.—Reached by the S. A. L. Railway from Union Passenger Depot.

Battle of Atlanta, July 21, 1864.—Take Grant Park cars.

Battle of Ezra Church, July 23, 1864. Walker street cars to Westview cemetery ; Ezra Church near by.

Fort McPherson, three miles from Union Passenger Depot, on Central Railroad, and A. and W. P. Railroad, is a most interesting point. It is the second largest army post in the United States, and is well worth a visit. Band concerts every Thursday and Friday evening at 8 P. M.; a dress parade every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, at 6:15, and drills every day, except Sunday, at 10 A. M., are some of the attractions. To all of these visitors are welcome. The ground can also be reached by the Atlanta Railway line, street cars running every fifteen minutes.

Atlanta Boasts of Beautiful Parks.

Grant Park.—This is a delightful spot, with shady walks, good drives, lakes, fine Zoological Garden, etc. The cyclorama building, in which is displayed an immense oil painting of the Battle of Atlanta, is located near the main entrance. The visitor should not fail to see this park, which is reached by the Fair street, or Georgia avenue cars, Consolidated, Grant Park line, and the Atlanta Railway cars.

Inman Park.—A private residence park, reached by the Edgewood avenue, or Atlanta Railway cars.

Lakewood Park.—This is four miles from the city, has a beautiful lake with good boating and bathing facilities ; also a music and dancing pavilion. The Atlanta Railway cars run every fifteen minutes.

Little Switzerland, a very picturesque and attractive retreat, adjoining Grant Park, and reached by the same lines of cars.

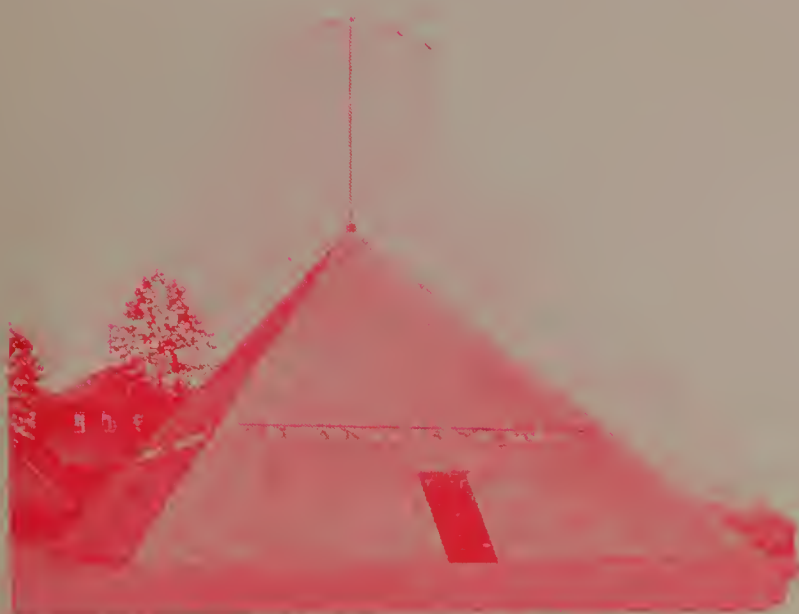
Ponce de Leon Springs.—The Ponce de Leon cars will carry you to this attractive spot, where you will find shaded walks, a pure sparkling spring, good boating, bowling alley, and a dancing and concert pavilion.



FORT WALKER—L. P. GRANT PARK.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



PLANT SYSTEM PYRAMID.

Atlanta Has Several First-class Theaters.

The Columbia, Marietta street, corner Forsyth.—This has been recently overhauled and redecorated and painted, and will be found an attractive place of amusement, with a first-class list of attractions.

The Grand Opera House, Peachtree street at Pryor.—The largest and finest theater in the South. The management has booked some of the leading companies and attractions for the fall and winter seasons.

The New Lyceum, Edgewood avenue, between Ivy and Piedmont avenue.—This is a very handsome theater, comparatively new. It has every modern improvement for the successful production of all kinds of plays. Some of the leading lights of the theatrical world will appear at this theater during the winter.

Public and Prominent Buildings.

Under this heading we give only a few of the more prominent:

The Equitable, Edgewood avenue and North Pryor street, a modern and elegant structure, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, from the roof of which can be seen Kennesaw and Lost mountain on the northwest, and Stone mountain on the east. A fine view of the city can be had.

Capitol City Club, corner Peachtree and Ellis streets.

Atlanta Constitution building, corner South Forsyth and West Alabama streets.

Electric building, Marietta and Broad streets.

Norcross building, Marietta and Peachtree streets.

Police headquarters, 171–179 Decatur street.

Temple Court, East Alabama and South Pryor streets.

Y. M. C. A. building, Pryor street and Auburn avenue.

Young Men's Library Association, Marietta street, corner Cone.

Fire department headquarters, Alabama street, four blocks from Union Depot.



SCENE ON PEACHTREE STREET.

Building formerly used as one of Sherman's headquarters, 198 Peachtree street, now known as the Leyden House.

Governor's Mansion, on Peachtree street, adjoining Sherman's headquarters, above mentioned.

Telephone Exchange, corner South Pryor and Mitchell streets.

Colleges, Seminaries, and Schools.

Agnes Scott Institute, Decatur.

Atlanta Medical College, 60 Jenkins street.

Capital Female College, 47-51 Houston street.

Southern Baptist Female College, Manchester.

Southern Shorthand and Business College, Grand building.

White Boys' High school, Edgewood ave., near Equitable building.

Girls' High school, East Mitchell street.

Georgia School of Technology, two miles north of Union passenger depot.

Boys' Catholic school, 117 Capitol ave.

Girls' Catholic school, 86 Loyd street.

COLORED.

Baptist Seminary, south end of Fair street.

Clark University, South Atlanta.

Gammon Theological Seminary, south end of Capitol ave.

Morris Brown College, Houston street and Boulevard.

Spellman Seminary, 99 Leonard street.

Hospitals and Monuments.

Grady Hospital, 100 Butler street.

St. Joseph's Infirmary, 294 Courtland street.

Confederate Monument at West View Cemetery, also one at "Oakland," erected in honor of our unknown dead, and known as "Lion of Lucerne."

Grady Monument stands in front of the postoffice.

McPherson's Monument, one-half mile northeast of Fort Walker. The Soldiers' Home electric car takes you within two blocks.

Senator Hill's Monument, at the Capitol building.

Hotels.

Among Atlanta's leading hotels are :

- The Aragon, corner Peachtree and Ellis streets.
- The Arlington, corner Marietta and Cone streets.
- The Ballard, Peachtree street.
- The Belmont, corner Cone and Walton streets.
- The Colonial, Marietta street, opposite postoffice.
- The Grant, 96 and 98 Whitehall street.
- The Jackson, corner Alabama and South Pryor streets.
- The Kimball, Pryor, Wall, and Decatur streets.
- The Marion, North Pryor street, near Auburn ave.
- The Markham, Loyd street, foot of Wall.
- The Metropolitan, Alabama street, corner of Pryor.
- The Talmadge, Walton, near Forsyth street.
- Weinmeister's, Forsyth street, next to Custom house.
- Alcazar, near 14th street entrance to the Exposition Grounds.
- Peachtree Inn, near corner 14th street and Peachtree.
- St. Charles, Boulevard and St. Charles ave.
- Hotel Derwent, 13th street, between Peachtree street and Piedmont ave.
- Oriental, Houston and Pryor streets.
- Alhambra, Peachtree street, head of Alexander.
- The Jackson, South Pryor and Alabama streets.
- Forsyth street, near Hunter street.
- Blacks' Hotel, 14th street, near Exposition grounds.

Suburbs.

Atlanta has some charming suburbs; some of these are: Bolton, Copen Hill, Decatur, East Lake, East Point, Edgewood, Forest Park, Kirkwood, Manchester, McPherson, and Oakland City.

Hack Rates.

The City ordinance governing the charges for hacks, places the charge within the city limits for one trip for one-horse vehicle, each person 25 cents. For two-horse vehicles, each person 50 cents, with the proviso that double the prices above named may be charged after 10 o'clock P. M., and before 5 o'clock A. M.

Plan of Piedmont Park (189 Acres)

Scheme:

Amphitheatre effect by grouping Buildings around Lake

Buildings - First Galleries Architectural effect by lines rather than ornamentation

Material for Buildings - Wood clasp and Stained Color of Buildings - Gray body White trimmings

Parkway - Evergreen Shrubs and Grass covering for lawns and Terraces Stone as Hedges, etc.

Walkway - Smooth Crushed Limestone

Drainage - Public Sewer

Steps - Wood colored same as Walkways

Ornamental Effects.

Fountains, Statuary, Vases and Electric Lighting.

Showing Layout of Grounds,
Grouping of Buildings, with Scheme
of Development, as made by Grant
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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D., PRESIDENT.

The work of the Atlanta University for the colored people of the South is, in some respects, different from that of other similar institutions. It is exclusively the work of higher education in collegiate, normal and industrial lines. But it is the higher education of the few for the sake of the lower education of the many. It is in all departments an intensely practical education, designed to fit students for the most efficient forms of service among the masses, as teachers in schools, directors of labor, makers of homes and leaders of thought and action. The success which has attended this work during the past 26 years, has abundantly proved its importance and value.

You are cordially invited, not only to inspect the exhibit of the University in the Negro Building, but also to visit the University itself and see the work as it is carried on from day to day.

The institution is at the end of West Mitchell Street, one mile from the Union Depot and can be reached by electric cars marked "Atlanta University," or "Tatnall and West Hunter Streets."

Lodging will be furnished at the University for 50 and 75 cents a night, and meals for 35 cents, to a limited number of guests.

For further information address the President.

SPELMAN SEMINARY,

FOR COLORED WOMEN AND GIRLS,

.....Is Located at.....

99 Leonard Street, - ATLANTA, GA.

It was founded in 1881. There has been a steady growth in the number of pupils, departments of study, buildings erected, and other facilities. During these years there has been an average annual enrollment of over 600 pupils. It has preparatory, academic, normal training, missionary training, college preparatory, nurse training, industrial, printing, and musical departments. There are fourteen acres of land, with five large brick buildings, four frame dormitories, and a frame hospital.

Visitors to the Exposition are most cordially invited to visit the institution. Electric cars run from Exposition grounds to Leonard street, via Walker street.

For catalogue and further information, address Miss Harriet E. Giles, Principal, Miss Lucy H. Upton, Associate Principal.

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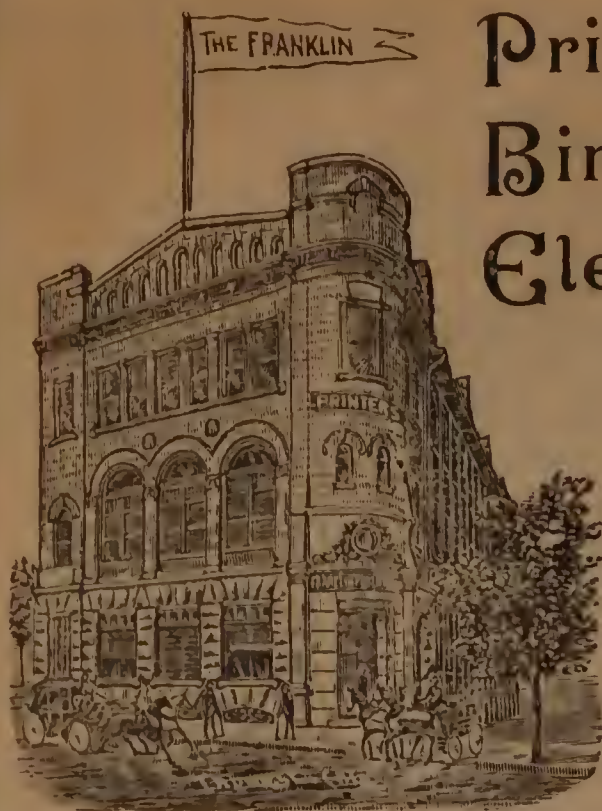
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